

PEKING REVIEW

6

February 9, 1968

Warmest Congratulations on New and Great Victories in Vietnam's War Against U.S. Aggression

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi receive Viet-
namese Ambassador and Acting Head of South Vietnam N.F.L.
Permanent Mission to China.

Premier Chou En-lai's message of congratulation to
President Nguyen Huu Tho.

"Renmin Ribao" editorial: "Hailing the Great New Spring
Victory of the South Vietnamese People"

**Revolutionary Soviet People Will Rise
Up to Overthrow Reactionary Rule of
Kremlin's New Tsars**

北
京
周
報

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

You are putting up a good fight! Relying on your own strength, you have under most difficult conditions badly battered U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious of imperialism in the world, and landed it in an impasse. This is a great victory. The Chinese people salute you.

* * *

Your victory once again demonstrates that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war.

* * *

Victory will definitely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!

(All quoted from *Message of Greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho*, December 19, 1967.)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Sees Model Peking Opera

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, and Premier Chou En-lai, Comrades Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Yeh Chun, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Li Tien-huan and Liu Chin-ping on the evening of January 31 saw the revolutionary model Peking opera *The Red Lantern* performed by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

As Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Premier Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and the other leading comrades of the central authorities entered the hall, the excited audience held up their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and cheered

enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Leading comrades of various departments, services and branches of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and leading comrades of various military area commands now in Peking were also invited to see the performance.

After the performance, all the actors were received by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Premier Chou En-lai, Comrades Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Yeh Chun and Wu Fa-hsien. All together, performers and audience sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and cheered again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Strong Protest Against Bombing Of Chinese Freighters by U.S. Imperialist Pirate Aircraft

U.S. imperialism, which is scheming to intensify and extend its war of aggression against Vietnam, flagrantly sent its pirate aircraft on January 20 and 27 to attack Chinese freighters which were in the ports of Hong Gai and Cam Pha in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, wounding several crew members and seriously damaging the ships. These were extremely grave military provocations against China by U.S. imperialism following the frenzied attack by its pirate aircraft on a Chinese freighter anchored at Cam Pha Port on January 3. The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on February 1 strongly protesting against such piratical acts by U.S. imperialism.

The statement said: "We hereby warn U.S. imperialism in all seriousness: You will never succeed in your

attempt to use bombs to prevent the Chinese people from supporting and assisting the Vietnamese people in their just cause and to disrupt normal intercourse between China and Vietnam. U.S. imperialism must pay for all the crimes it has committed against the Chinese people. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly stand together with the fraternal Vietnamese people in inflicting even more severe punishment on the U.S. bandits until the final and thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors."

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Bamako

The Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition opened on the afternoon of January 26 in Bamako, capital of Mali. Enthusiastic crowds of Malian people greeted the growth of Sino-Malian friendship by singing and dancing to the beat of drums in the streets and the square opposite the pavilion housing the exhibition. The

opening ceremony was attended by Modibo Keita, President of the National Committee of the Defence of Revolution and Head of State of Mali, and President Massamba-Debat of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) who was on a visit to Mali.

In a warm speech at the ceremony, Modibo Keita acclaimed the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and the profound friendship between China and Mali. He said that the exhibition served as "a new proof of the great friendship that the Chinese people cherish for the Malian people." The exhibition, he added, "shows our people what the masses can accomplish with their creative genius when they are guided by a vanguard Party which bases its actions on the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism embodied in the great thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung." He said that "the example set by the great Chinese people will inspire all peoples on the road of development who have the courage to free themselves for ever from the colonialist yoke."

Referring to economic and trade co-operation between China and Mali, Modibo Keita said: "Chairman Mao has taught the revolutionaries of the world that **'the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation.'** The Malian people are in a good position to give testimony that the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China never make empty promises. Chinese assistance is the most concrete expression of what proletarian internationalism in action should be in helping the under-developed peoples to build an independent economy."

Modibo Keita pointed out that all the great successes of the Chinese people were achieved under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. He said: "Chairman Mao's brilliant

(Continued on p. 38.)

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Offer Warmest Congratulations on New and Great Victories in Vietnam's War Against U.S. Aggression

Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen Yi receive Vietnamese Ambassador and the Acting Head of South Vietnam N.F.L. Permanent Mission to China

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI and Vice-Premier Chen Yi received and had an extremely cordial talk on February 3 with Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China.

Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan described to the Chinese Premier and Vice-Premier the new, great victories won by the entire Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He conveyed the Vietnamese people's confidence in winning final victory and their staunch determination to do it.

On behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee, Premier Chou En-lai most warmly congratulated the entire Vietnamese people on their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation won under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party and by the concerted efforts of the whole nation and of the rear and the front.

Premier Chou En-lai reaffirmed that, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people who had been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution vowed to provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and resolutely support them in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

Present on the occasion were Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister, Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Second Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Tai Ping, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

On the same day, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi received and had an extremely cordial talk with Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China.

In the talk, Nguyen Minh Phuong gave Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi an account of

the brilliant victories won by the armed forces and people in south Vietnam in their recent extensive offensive against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

On behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee, Premier Chou En-lai extended the warmest congratulations to the armed forces and people of south Vietnam on their recent great victories won under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Premier Chou En-lai declared with admiration: The powerful assaults recently launched by the people of south Vietnam against the enemy, which are characterized by co-ordination between the armed forces and civilians, between city and countryside, and from within and without, have brought the Vietnamese people's war to a higher level. From the depth of their hearts, the Chinese people admire the firm will, high sense of organization and discipline and dauntless spirit of fearing no sacrifice in facing any ordeal that the Vietnamese people display in fighting, and are determined to make them an example to learn from.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: Final victory for the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation was drawing ever nearer. But before this, there was still a difficult course to travel because the enemy would inevitably put up a last-ditch struggle. In his message of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho, our great leader Chairman Mao said: "**Perseverance means victory.**" We are confident that by persevering in protracted war the Vietnamese people will surely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs, and win final victory.

Present on the occasion were Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister, Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Second Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Tai Ping, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Premier Chou En-lai's Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho

Warmest Congratulations on the Exceedingly Brilliant Victories of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces and People

- The south Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has reached a new and higher level of development.
- The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought vow to provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people.

President Nguyen Huu Tho,

Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

Recently, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces, together with the broad masses of the people, have won exceedingly brilliant victories by launching surprise attacks with the force of an avalanche simultaneously on more than fifty cities and towns in the enemy-occupied areas, including such big cities, provincial capitals and military strongholds as Saigon, Da Nang and Hue. These glad tidings fill the entire Chinese people with great joy. On behalf of the Chinese people and Government, I extend the warmest congratulations to you and to the heroic South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and south Vietnamese people.

These victories of yours indicate that the south Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has reached a new and higher

level of development. They have once more proved the infinite might of a people's war.

The days of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam are numbered; and this being so, they will no doubt put up an even more frenzied last-ditch fight. The mounting rampancy of the enemy, however, will all the better steel the staunch will of the Vietnamese people in daring to fight and to win victory. As our great leader Chairman Mao said, "Perseverance means victory." We are deeply convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will redouble their efforts, surmount all difficulties, press on valiantly, inflict thorough defeat on the U.S. aggressors and win final victory.

The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought vow to provide a powerful backing for you!

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

February 2, 1968

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Hailing the Great New Spring Victory Of the South Vietnamese People

THE East wind has brought us happy tidings. The Spring Festival has been celebrated amid cheers of victory.

The heroic South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces have mounted a full-scale and powerful offensive in the south Vietnam battlefield during the

Spring Festival and achieved brilliant victories. In Saigon, they launched simultaneous attacks on the U.S. "embassy," the "residence" of the puppet "president," the general headquarters of the puppet forces, the puppet police stations and many U.S.-puppet bases and barracks, smashed Radio Saigon, and occupied

February 9, 1968

several floors of the U.S. "embassy" building for as long as six hours, thereby throwing the enemy in the city into utter confusion. At the same time, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces mounted co-ordinated attacks on Da Nang, Phu Bai, Hue, Quang Tri, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang, Pleiku and other places, badly mauling the enemy, throwing him into a panic and inflicting heavy casualties on him. The south Vietnamese people have fought well! They have fought magnificently! This is another great triumph in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people enthusiastically hail this splendid new spring victory won by the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and extend warm congratulations to their heroic south Vietnamese brothers!

In order to save itself from defeat in its war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has been stepping up and expanding its military adventure in the south and wantonly bombing the north. The victorious attacks launched by the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces during the Spring Festival constitute a severe punishment of the U.S. bandits for their intensified expansion of the war of aggression and their brutal massacre of the Vietnamese people. These attacks have demonstrated once again the all-conquering might of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces!

The south Vietnamese people's great new spring victory is also a vivid indication of the excellent situation in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Following their heavy monsoon attacks on the U.S. aggressors, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces have, since the beginning of the dry season, unleashed repeated offensives and reduced the U.S. bandits to complete passivity. During this Spring Festival, they have assumed the offensive on all fronts and wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives in many cities, towns, bases and outposts occupied by the U.S. and puppet forces. They chose at will the time and place for the battles and were able to penetrate deep into the lairs of the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. This is patent proof that the south Vietnamese people have firmly grasped the initiative in the war and that it is they, who have grown ever stronger and braver in the course of fighting, and not the ferocious U.S. aggressors who are the real masters on the south Vietnam battlefield.

The Johnson Administration has all along been trying to turn the tide of defeat by continuously pouring in reinforcements. The troop strength of the U.S. aggressors in south Vietnam has almost reached the 500,000 mark. However, although they hide themselves in major cities and bases, they still cannot escape the fate of being trounced and beaten. Even the U.S. "embassy" in Saigon, den of the U.S. aggressors, is not immune to repeated surprise attacks by the south Vietnam people's armed forces. **"But our winged**

command sweeps down on them from the skies" [from a poem by Chairman Mao]. Fighters of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces are really like winged warriors. The fact that the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces were able this time to smash into the U.S. "embassy" and occupy it for a certain length of time is proof that, in south Vietnam today, the U.S. aggressors are being tightly encircled by the people and even their last lair is not at all secure against assaults. The days when they can hang on in south Vietnam are numbered.

The great new spring victory of the south Vietnamese people has thrown Washington into indescribable confusion. Johnson cannot sleep peacefully and is so panic-stricken that he has to get up in the middle of the night to convoke meetings in search of a means to cope with the situation. It is still fresh in the people's mind that, not long ago, this same U.S. President was waxing eloquent about American "power" when referring to the situation in Vietnam in his State of the Union Message and was mumbling words to the effect that in the past year the south Vietnamese people "have been defeated in battle after battle." These lies mouthed by Johnson cannot but become the butt of the whole world in the face of the hard facts today.

During China's Third Revolutionary Civil War period, our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out: **"The enemy always underrates the energy of our army and overrates his own strength, though at the same time he is like a bird startled by the mere twang of a bow-string."**

This is also the case with U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Vietnam. Under the heavy blows of the south Vietnamese people, it is now like a bird startled by the mere twang of a bow-string, but it still overrates its own power. At present, U.S. imperialism not only continues to increase its troop strength in south Vietnam and intensify its bombing against north Vietnam, it is also busily preparing to extend the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China. With the close co-operation of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, it is frantically groping to find a way out for itself by further expanding the war and by various plots to induce "peace talks" or force capitulation.

However, all the desperate struggles of the U.S. aggressors are of no avail. Nothing can shake the steel-like determination of the heroic Vietnamese people to carry their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the very end. They are resolved to fight a protracted war, to fight on as long as necessary, to fight until not a single U.S. aggressor is left on the soil of Vietnam. Final and complete victory undoubtedly belongs to the great Vietnamese people who are persevering in their heroic and dauntless fight!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, February 2)

People of Asia, Strengthen Solidarity to Defeat U.S. Imperialism's Schemes of Aggression

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

AT the beginning of last month, a warship of the U.S. Navy flagrantly intruded into the territorial waters of Cambodia in a deliberate act of provocation. The Foreign Ministry of the Cambodian Royal Government on January 27 strongly protested to the U.S. Government against such U.S. imperialist piracy. The Chinese people fully support the just stand of the Royal Government and the people of Cambodia in defence of their country's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

U.S. imperialism never tires of asserting that it "undertakes to respect Cambodia's sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity." However, in disregard of repeated stern warnings by the Royal Government of Cambodia, it has time and again encroached on its territory and territorial waters to carry out threats of war and military provocation against the Cambodian people. These aggressive actions on the part of U.S. imperialism show that it is the No. 1 enemy of the Cambodian people.

While continuing its machinations to expand its war of aggression in Vietnam, the Johnson Administration has recently spared no effort in stepping up its activities of aggression and war and creating a tense situation in Korea, Cambodia and other parts of Asia. In doing so, it obviously has a criminal ulterior motive. It wants to save itself from defeat in its war of aggression in Vietnam, to carry out war mobilization at home and to create pretexts for calling up reserves and prolonging the term of military service of those on the active list. At the same time, it wants to divert the American people's attention, to improve the unfavourable position of the ruling Democratic Party on the eve of the presidential election and, by the intensified arms drive and war preparations, to ease the unprecedentedly grave economic crisis confronting the United States. The American propaganda machines have disclosed time and again recently that Johnson intends to adopt some "special measures" to deal with the so-called "Asian crisis." Johnson's calling up of reserves, they say, is the "first step" in the entire U.S. plan for war preparation and the expansion of its aggressive war in Vietnam. There is sufficient evidence that

U.S. imperialism which is beset by difficulties both at home and abroad is bent on making a frenzied last-ditch struggle.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"Our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."**

At present, when U.S. imperialism is intensifying its manoeuvres of aggression and war in Asia, the people in this area must strengthen their unity, support each other and wage a resolute struggle to defeat their ferocious common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Standing in the very forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle, the heroic Vietnamese people are engaged in a hard and bitter fight against the U.S. aggressor and have scored one tremendous victory after another. Recently, the people in south Vietnam launched an offensive on the U.S. aggressor on all fronts with the momentum of an avalanche and have achieved splendid results. This unprecedented victory of the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the greatest blow inflicted on the U.S. aggressor and has tied him down to the utmost. The victory also gives maximum support and inspiration to the people of all other Asian countries in their anti-U.S. struggles. Likewise, the anti-U.S. struggles of the people of these countries, which have dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism, are a powerful support and help to the Vietnamese people.

At present, the situation is excellent for the anti-U.S. struggles of the people of the world. So long as the Asian people strengthen their solidarity, further consolidate and develop their anti-U.S. united front and jointly wage an unremitting struggle against U.S. imperialism, they will certainly smash the U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression and war in Asia and drive it out of Asia.

U.S. imperialism is bound to fail!

The Asian people will certainly triumph!

(February 4)

What Kosygin Was Up to in India

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

IN the name of taking part in the celebration of India's national day, the chieftain of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique Kosygin made a hurried trip to India at the end of last month. Kosygin's activities in India and the Soviet-Indian joint communique show that his visit represents a new step by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to step up the aid it gives to India against China, and, acting in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism, to expand the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and actively peddle the "peace talks" fraud.

It is not without reason that Kosygin visited India soon after the New Year. During the past year, India's political-economic crisis steadily deepened and the people's struggle against starvation and tyranny developed day by day. The peasant revolutionary armed struggle in Naxalbari in particular has dealt a powerful blow at the reactionary rule of the Congress government. Indian bourgeois papers have admitted in alarm that 1967 was "a distressful year" worse than "any in these two decades of [India's] independence" and that the Congress Party is "like a sinking ship." Kosygin personally went to India to boost the morale of the reactionary Congress government in the hope of keeping this tossing ship afloat in the raging revolutionary torrent so that the Indian reactionaries can continue to serve as a tool in the joint U.S.-Soviet opposition to China.

The Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has completely taken over Khrushchov's policy of supporting India and opposing China, and has gone even farther. Within the few years since it came into power, it has granted India loans twice as big as before and has supplied the country with a large quantity of modern weapons in order to strengthen the military forces of the Indian reactionaries for aggression against China. Now, the Soviet revisionist clique has become the biggest supplier of military "aid" to India. The Soviet Union has become the second biggest creditor of the nation and ranks third among countries trading with India. In collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist clique is intensifying step by step its neo-colonialist enslavement and control over India.

During his visit, Kosygin peddled the big lie that Soviet-Indian "co-operation" was not for the purpose of opposing any other country. This is like a thief posting a marker saying: "The missing treasure is not buried here." On the very day of Kosygin's arrival in India, an Indian paper disclosed that the Soviet revisionist authorities had recently delivered 100 Soviet SU-7 supersonic fighter-bombers for use against China. In addition, the Soviet authorities will supply India with more military "aid" to meet the so-called "additional military requirements" of the Indian Government. Meanwhile, the Western press also disclosed that the

United States had "proposed" to the Soviet revisionist clique that the two countries should jointly provide for India's "nuclear protection." Obviously Kosygin was directing his spearhead at China in his Indian tour. The so-called Soviet-Indian "co-operation" that Kosygin prated about is a component part of the counter-revolutionary policy of "American-Soviet collaboration for world domination" pursued by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. It is also a component part of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism.

Kosygin went to India just as the U.S. imperialists were enlarging the war of aggression in Vietnam and playing with the new plot of "peace talks." Before this, Kosygin had talks in Moscow with British Prime Minister Wilson. After these talks Kosygin stated that the "conflict" in Vietnam must have a "political settlement." After his arrival in New Delhi, he colluded with Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the reactionary Indian Government, and Tito, head of the Yugoslav renegade clique who was visiting India at that time, and he advocated that a stoppage of the bombing "would create the conditions for negotiations aimed at a political settlement." Kosygin has been busy running hither and thither at a time when the U.S. imperialists are sinking deeper and deeper in the mire of the war of aggression in Vietnam and are unable to extricate themselves. He is obviously attempting to put up once again the signboard of the Soviet Union and Britain as the "co-chairmen of the Geneva conference" and of India as "Chairman of the International Control Commission" in Indo-China, so as to serve U.S. imperialism by helping it avert its defeat in Vietnam. Kosygin's dirty activities in New Delhi have once again exposed the Soviet revisionist clique's renegade features of sham support for and real betrayal of the Vietnamese people.

However, these counter-revolutionary activities of Kosygin are futile. No matter how much the Soviet revisionist ruling clique tries to intensify its aid to India in opposing China and how much it exerts itself in offering ideas to U.S. imperialism for its war of aggression in Vietnam, it can neither save the tottering reactionary rule of the Indian Congress government, nor save U.S. imperialism from complete defeat in Vietnam.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." The U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and their common lackey, the Indian reactionaries, are certainly heading for their doom according to this logic.

(February 5)

Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee Founded

GUIDED by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee was set up on February 3 at a time when the revolutionary people throughout China are striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is an outstanding result of carrying out Chairman Mao's latest instructions and represents a brilliant victory for his proletarian revolutionary line.

The 43 million people of Hopei, dwelling close by the side of Chairman Mao, have been nurtured on the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and have drawn inexhaustible wisdom and strength from the great solicitude and teachings of Chairman Mao.

Since the very beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution which has no parallel in history, the mighty cultural revolutionary movement in Hopei has enjoyed the great leader Chairman Mao's care and close attention. He personally inspected that province.

In the past year and more, the people of Hopei have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. With firm support and assistance from the Chinese People's Liberation Army, they have fought heroically against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, smashed the class enemy's schemes to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution from the Right and the ultra "Left," and won a decisive victory in the cultural revolution. Through the test of struggle in the cultural revolution over the past year and more, the dictatorship of the proletariat in Hopei Province has been further consolidated and strengthened.

The inauguration of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee is a most happy event not only for the people of Hopei but also for those of all north China and the whole country. To date, revolutionary committees have been set up in both of two provinces (Hopei and Shansi) and major cities (Peking and Tientsin) and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region which make up north China. This not only proclaims the total bankruptcy of the intrigues of China's Khrushchov and his agents in Hopei to restore capitalism, but deals a shattering blow to China's Khrushchov and his agents in north China as a whole.

On February 3, some 400,000 proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters from all parts of the province celebrated the establishment of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee at a rally in Shihchiachuang, a rising industrial city which is the new provincial capital of Hopei.

They carried giant portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader, and the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, sang the song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and burst into repeated cheers of "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" "Long live the great Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader, a long, long life to him!"

Comrade Li Hsueh-feng, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally. "The present situation in Hopei Province is excellent," he said. "There is an upsurge throughout the province in the movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and his latest instructions. Many Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been set up, and all of the revolutionary people are acting together to fight self and repudiate revisionism. Revolutionary mass criticism is spreading and deepening on all fronts and so is struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit. By and large, revolutionary great alliances have been brought about throughout the province and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations are rapidly coming into being."

Comrade Li Hsueh-feng said that reports of success had been pouring in from the industrial and transport fronts in the province and that an all-round bumper harvest had been reaped in 1967. The province now had become self-sufficient in grain, he added. "We owe all our achievements and successes to the wise leadership of the great helmsman Chairman Mao. They are the results of carrying out Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They are victories for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung," he said.

"After the founding of the revolutionary committee," Comrade Li Hsueh-feng stressed, "our most fundamental task is to hold high the great red banner

of Mao Tse-tung's thought, put proletarian politics to the fore, promote the revolutionization of people's thinking, broaden and deepen the great mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, make Mao Tse-tung's thought command, transform, and move everything forward, and turn the whole province into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

"All-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions means all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Every proletarian revolutionary fighter should set an example in the study, implementation, propagation and defence of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. Revolutionary committees at all levels and all revolutionary mass organizations should continue on a big scale to run various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. We should take Chairman Mao's latest instructions as our weapon and **"fight self, repudiate revisionism"** as the key link, continuously develop and deepen revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and wipe out every vestige of the pernicious influence of revisionism spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents.

"We should boldly arouse the masses to make a success of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, transform education, literature and art, office work and administrative work, and all those parts of the superstructure not in conformity with the socialist economic base. We should vigorously destroy the ideology of the bourgeoisie and promote the ideology of the proletariat, resolutely get rid of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, strengthen proletarian Party spirit, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. We should conscientiously study and penetratingly propagate Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov in this connection, rectify Party organizations and strengthen Party building. We should carry out still better Chairman Mao's great instructions to **"grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparations against war"** to usher in a new upsurge of production in industry and agriculture."

Present at the rally were Comrade Cheng Wei-shan, leading member of the P.L.A. units under the Peking Command; leading members of the Hopei Provincial Military Area Command and of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Hopei; Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, the first vice-chairman, and Ma Hui, Tseng Mei, Chang Ying-hui, Liu Tien-chen and Keng Chang-so, vice-chairmen of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and members of the committee.

On behalf of the Party committee and all the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. Peking Command forces, Comrade Cheng Wei-shan paid very high tribute and extended the extremely warm congratulations to the revolutionary people of Hopei. He pointed out

that the founding of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee was a great encouragement to the revolutionary people, a crushing blow to China's Khrushchov and his agents in north China and a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists, Soviet modern revisionists and all reactionaries. This great victory fully testifies to the brilliant prediction made by the great leader Chairman Mao during his recent inspection tour: **"In a few more months, the whole situation will become better still."**

Ma Hui, commander of the Hopei Provincial Military Area and vice-chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Chen Jen-hung, leading member of a P.L.A. unit stationed in Hopei, addressed the rally on behalf of the Hopei Provincial Military Area Command and all the commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A. stationed in Hopei respectively. They extended the warmest congratulations on the establishment of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Other speakers included representatives of revolutionary committees of a number of Hopei's special administrative regions and representatives of the revolutionary workers, peasants and Red Guards. They expressed their determination to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Amidst stormy applause and cheers, the rally adopted a message of salute to the most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

The message says: "Every step forward we have taken, every achievement we have made and every victory we have won is a great victory for your brilliant thought! We shall always study your works, follow your teachings, act in accordance with your instructions, be your good soldiers and closely follow you in building socialism and advancing towards the bright future of communism!"

"The world has entered a new era with your brilliant thought as the great banner. Your thought has opened up a bright future for the revolution of the oppressed people and nations of the world and for mankind! On this grand occasion, we, 43 million heroic sons and daughters of Hopei, give you this solemn pledge: We are not afraid to give our lives or shed our blood in defence of your great thought; our red hearts will remain for ever loyal to you though seas may dry and rocks may crumble! Together with the people of the whole country and the revolutionary people of the world, we will always follow the road you have pointed out! May the brilliance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung illumine the globe!"

The rally ended with a grand celebration parade.

Renmin Ribao and *Jiefangjun Bao* carried a joint editorial hailing the establishment of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

New Upsurge in Campaign to "Support The Army, Cherish the People"

THROUGHOUT the country during the Spring Festival, the revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army devoted themselves, with great warmth of feeling and in thoroughgoing fashion, to carrying out that great teaching of Chairman Mao's — **"Support the Army, Cherish the People."**

Everywhere in cities and countryside, in factories, shops, offices, schools and in areas where the P.L.A. units were stationed, there were heart-warming scenes at get-together parties where army-men and people exchanged greetings and sat side by side to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and fight self and repudiate revisionism.

In Kansu, Honan, Hunan, Shantung, Heilungkiang, Liaoning and Yunnan Provinces, in the Inner Mongolian and Kwangsi Chung Autonomous Regions, and in Tientsin, meetings to support the army and cherish the people and army-people get-togethers were held. At a meeting called by the newly established Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Hu Chi-tung, its Vice-Chairman, pointed out that no achievement gained in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the province could be separated from the hard work done by the P.L.A. He expressed the general determination to turn the whole province of Kansu into a big red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. A leading comrade in charge of the P.L.A. units stationed in Lanchow, the provincial capital, also speaking at the rally, called on the army-men to learn modestly from the revolutionary masses, strengthen the unity between the army and the people and do a better job of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training.

At a similar meeting, Comrade Liu Chien-hsun, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, called on the people of that province to emulate the P.L.A., implement Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions and consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliances and "three-in-one" combinations.

The proletarian revolutionaries and others of the revolutionary masses in all parts of the country stressed that the Chinese People's Liberation Army was a heroic army unrivalled in the world. Supporting the army meant firmly trusting, relying on and supporting the P.L.A. at all times, learning from its members their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and his revolutionary line, doing everything possible to defend the high prestige of the P.L.A. and heightening revolutionary vigilance so as to smash all the plots of the class enemy to disrupt unity between the army and the people.

During the festival days, meetings to support the army and forums to learn from the P.L.A. were organized in many factories, villages and schools in Peking and Shanghai. Their participants all sang the praises of the great contributions made by the P.L.A.

The more than 80 Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams organized in the Kweiyang area were active in the areas where the P.L.A. units were stationed and in the streets, singing the praises of the outstanding contributions made by the P.L.A. and of the deep love and friendship between the army and the people. Poor and lower-middle peasants in the rural people's communes on the outskirts of the city asked local P.L.A. units to help them set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. In Kwangchow, revolutionary mass organizations delivered "Support the Army" pledges to the P.L.A., expressing their resolve to cherish the unity between the army and the people as they would the apple of their eye. Over the Spring Festival days the revolutionary masses in many cities organized activities to learn from the P.L.A. Groups visited local P.L.A. units and the families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers; they gave portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao badges to their P.L.A. comrades, made sewing kits for them and helped them wash and sew their clothing and bedding.

Over the Spring Festival, commanders and fighters of the various general departments, arms and services of the P.L.A. and local P.L.A. units drew up new "Cherish the People" pledges. Spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought among the revolutionary masses and implementing together with the masses the latest instructions of Chairman Mao was, they all said, the highest expression of care for the people. The P.L.A. sent out tens of thousands of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to do propaganda work in the factories, mining enterprises, villages, schools and streets.

Throughout the Spring Festival, Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams sent out by the P.L.A. were active in the homes of emancipated serfs on the Tibetan Plateau, in the coalmines where work went on throughout the holidays, in the lumber camps of the snow-bound Greater Khingan Mountains, in the mountain villages of the Miao nationality in Kweichow, in remote fishing villages on Hainan Island. . . .

Many P.L.A. commanders and fighters sat down together with workers and poor and lower-middle peasants for a meal of remembrance at which they again ate the food of the poor before liberation and together recalled the bitterness and misery of the past. This gave new strength to their mutual class feelings

and tightened the bonds of unity between the army and the people. Elderly poor peasants said with tear-filled eyes: Spring Festivals in the old society were a time when the landlords and the rich came banging at our doors, demanding payment of debts, and driving the poor into beggary and death. On Spring Festivals in the new society Chairman Mao sends fighting men of our own kith and kin to bring Chairman Mao's thought to us, right into our hearts. We will certainly grasp revolution vigorously and resolutely promote produc-

tion, and follow Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end!

Wherever they were engaged in the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training, P.L.A. commanders and fighters went deep among the masses to solicit their opinions and hear their criticisms. They were determined to do their work better and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Warmly Hail Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Southern Yemen

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen issued a press communique on February 2 announcing the decision of the two countries to establish formal diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial rank. This is a milestone in the friendship between the Chinese and Southern Yemeni peoples and a new development in the history of relations of friendship and co-operation between China and the Arab countries.

At present, the Arab peoples' anti-imperialist struggle is developing in depth. The Palestinian people are waging a heroic armed struggle for the liberation of their homeland and have dealt successive blows at the Israeli aggressor, a tool of U.S. imperialism. Those Arab countries which have already won independence are engaged in an unyielding fight against old and new colonialism headed by the United States and its running dogs for safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty. The national-liberation movement in the Arab region is growing with tremendous vitality. In their struggle against imperialism, the Arab peoples are advancing steadily and becoming stronger and stronger in the course of fighting. The independence of Southern Yemen is an important landmark in the deepening Arab national-liberation struggle.

The Chinese and Arab peoples are bound by a profound traditional friendship. Although they are separated by mountains and seas, they are closely united by the common struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people resolutely support the Arab peoples' revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle and rejoice over every victory they win. The Arab peoples, on their part, also enthusiastically support China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and are inspired by the splendid achievements won by the Chinese people under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao. The militant friendship forged between the Chinese and Arab peoples in the course of their common struggle against imperialism has stood the test of time and

developed continuously. The relations of friendship and co-operation between China and the Arab countries are also growing with each passing day. The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between China and Southern Yemen is a new and positive contribution to the friendship and solidarity between China and the Arab countries and to the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Southern Yemen have a solid basis, that is, the common struggle of the two peoples against imperialism and colonialism and the common criteria guiding the relations between our two countries — the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The press communique of the two countries clearly pointed out: "The two Governments have agreed to develop relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence." We are deeply convinced that our two countries will abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and strengthen our unity and co-operation in the struggle against imperialism. Extremely bright prospects have been opened for the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said: "The just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other." The Chinese and Southern Yemeni peoples and the Chinese and Arab peoples have always supported and inspired each other in combating their common enemy, imperialism. In our common struggle in the future, the peoples of our two countries will unite with each other still more closely, and strengthen our mutual support and assistance. This is the common desire of the peoples of China and Southern Yemen as well as the common desire of the peoples of China and the Arab countries.

The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Southern Yemen is a happy event for the peoples of our two countries. May the friendship between the Chinese and Southern Yemeni peoples be

evergreen! May the friendly relations between the Chinese and Arab peoples develop steadily!

(“Renmin Ribao” editorial, February 3)

China and Southern Yemen Sign Agreement on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

Huang Hua, Plenipotentiary of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and Muhamed Hadi Awad, Plenipotentiary of the Government of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, signed an agreement on the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries on January 31 in Cairo. They agreed to issue a press communique which reads:

Press Communique

In accordance with the interests and wishes of their respective peoples, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen have decided to establish formal diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial rank.

The Government of the People's Republic of China has recognized the People's Republic of Southern Yemen and the latter's sovereignty over all its territories and islands. The Government of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing all the Chinese people.

The two Governments have agreed to develop relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

February 2, 1968

The Indonesian Reactionaries Owe the Chinese People a New Blood Debt

by “RENMIN RIBAO” COMMENTATOR

THE reactionary Suharto-Nasution regime in Indonesia recently perpetrated a shocking fascist atrocity by carrying out the massive slaughter and persecution of Chinese nationals in West Kalimantan. A large number of overseas Chinese have been brutally massacred and tens of thousands of others left homeless. The whole of West Kalimantan is under a reign of fascist terror. The reactionary Indonesian Government owes the Chinese people another blood debt.

The Suharto-Nasution fascist junta rose to power by massacring the people. In the two years and more of its rule, it has bloodily suppressed the Indonesian people and frenziedly persecuted Chinese nationals. It has attempted to consolidate its counter-revolutionary regime by fascist measures such as this. But the result has turned out to be just the opposite of what it expected. As our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, “All reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacre, the weaker the revolution. But contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer the reactionaries approach their doom. This is an inexorable law.” The counter-revolutionary policy executed by the reactionary Indonesian Government

has sharply aggravated the class contradictions in the country and aroused the Indonesian people to ever stiffer resistance. By repeatedly whipping up anti-China and anti-Chinese hysteria, the Indonesian reactionaries want to divert the attention of the Indonesian people. But their efforts are entirely in vain.

At present, the revolutionary forces of Indonesia are regrouping themselves in the broad countryside. Holding high the torch of revolutionary armed struggle, they are waging guerrilla warfare. In West Kalimantan in particular, people's guerrilla war has made considerable headway and dealt the Indonesian reactionaries hard blows. Deeply alarmed, the Suharto-Nasution clique deliberately perpetrated this fascist atrocity of mass slaughter in a vain attempt to put down the people's revolution in the area. But such perverted acts by the Indonesian reactionaries can only further expose their counter-revolutionary features, and accelerate the growth of the revolutionary armed struggle in West Kalimantan and other parts of Indonesia.

It is the standard practice of the imperialists and reactionaries to fan racist sentiments and create national conflicts to cover up their contradictions with the broad masses of the people and carry through their

Frenzied Persecution of Overseas Chinese in West Kalimantan

Under the personal command of Suharto, the reactionary West Kalimantan military and administrative authorities recently launched a large-scale anti-China, anti-Chinese campaign of atrocities. They did this with the help of the reactionary chieftains of the local Dayak nationality. Reports show that, during the month between mid October and mid November, this persecution and plunder affected overseas Chinese in more than 40 areas in West Kalimantan.

So inhuman was the persecution of the overseas Chinese by the killers, who were themselves deceived or bought over, that even a reactionary Indonesian news agency had to admit that it was "hair-raising." In places where the overseas Chinese were persecuted, groups of screaming cut-throats ranging from hundreds to thousands and carrying with them spears and various other weapons, rushed to the areas where the overseas Chinese lived. Wherever they went, they drove the people out house by house. The overseas Chinese were left with only a shabby dress or just a pair of pants. Their other property and belongings were all plundered and, if they could not be carried away, destroyed.

Any overseas Chinese who tried to resist was killed on the spot. In one village near the border, about 100 were burnt alive. In Perigi, more than 150 young men and women were killed by the reactionary troops with machineguns. Even old people and children could not escape the inhuman persecution. In one demonstration of extreme inhumanity and barbarity, the hearts of over 40 overseas Chinese were cut out after they were killed.

The thugs also set fire to the houses and shops of overseas Chinese. By the end of November last year, at least 15 villages where overseas Chinese lived were reduced to rubble and many others were put to the torch.

counter-revolutionary designs. Recently, directed and supported by U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Indonesian Government went so far as to send its soldiers disguised as overseas Chinese to attack the Dayaks in West Kalimantan to undermine the traditional friendly relations between the overseas Chinese and the Dayaks and incite national conflict. What a vicious scheme!

But this scheme of the Indonesian reactionaries will never succeed. The overseas Chinese in West Kalimantan have lived for generations in harmony and friendship with the local Dayaks, and they share a common destiny and common interests. The Indonesian

By the end of November, the number of overseas Chinese so victimized was reported to have reached 100,000. About 40,000 of them were forced to go to remote areas, mountains and forests far away from the roads. More than 56,000 others had to take up a wandering life in Pontianak, Singkawang, Mampawah and other cities.

The West Kalimantan military authorities resorted to ruthless persecution of the overseas Chinese living in the urban areas. They organized gangs to set fire to their houses and plunder them of their property and made wanton arrests.

At present, these anti-China and anti-Chinese outrages of killing and persecuting overseas Chinese on a large scale continue unchecked in vast rural and urban areas of West Kalimantan. According to Western news agency reports, the reactionary military and administrative authorities in West Kalimantan have mapped out a plan under which overseas Chinese will be forced to reclaim marsh areas in Pontianak. At the same time, the reactionary Indonesian Government is colluding with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and instigating it to step forward to play the role of an accomplice in the persecution of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia.

This extremely barbarous massacre and persecution of overseas Chinese was carried out by the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime with most vile and vicious means at the instigation and with the collaboration of its master, U.S. imperialism. After it had sent out soldiers disguised as overseas Chinese to raid the local Dayak tribesmen, it set all its propaganda machines going to spread lies and slanders to incite racist feelings and to sow discord in the friendly relations existing between the Dayaks and overseas Chinese. At the same time, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency used the local American missionaries to fan up racist feelings among the Dayaks who are mostly Catholics and Protestants.

reactionaries are the oppressors of both the overseas Chinese and the local Dayaks. The Dayaks will certainly see through the criminal design of the reactionary Indonesian regime in trying to undermine national relations and will resolutely rise against its nefarious fascist tyranny.

There has been no end to the cruel persecutions which patriotic Chinese nationals in Indonesia have suffered from the Indonesian reactionaries in the past two years and more. In order to protect the dignity of their motherland and their own rights and interests, they have kept up an unremitting struggle and dis-

played the great spirit of dauntlessness. In the face of these new persecutions by the Indonesian reactionaries, the patriotic overseas Chinese will unite their ranks more closely, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and stand firmly together with the Indonesian people to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Indonesian reactionaries. The 700 million people at home will always provide a strong backing for the patriotic Chinese abroad.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: **"The time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. There is no escape for them."** Besieged by the broad masses of the Indonesian people, the Indonesian fascist junta will never escape its doom, no matter how desperately it may struggle and try to hit back.

(February 4)

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Rectifying Party Organization and Strengthening Party Building—A Tremendous Victory in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

— Article published by the Editorial Department of the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* on January 25.

THE remarkable successes and victories which are achieved every day in China's great proletarian cultural revolution have immensely inspired all Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary peoples of the world. The consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the positions of socialism in the People's Republic of China serves the great cause of world revolution. It encourages the hundreds of millions of the labouring people who are struggling against imperialism and its accomplices and for socialism and communism, and enhances their confidence in victory.

The happy tidings from China prove that the proletarian cultural revolution launched and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has entered a new and decisive stage—the stage of all-round victory on every front. Every part of China throbs with revolutionary enthusiasm. A magnificent programme of Party rectification and Party building is being implemented throughout the country. This is a brilliant manifestation of the irresistible advance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the triumph of the revolutionary thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The overthrow of the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road and the seizing of power from them, the realization of the great alliance of the revolutionary forces and the establishment of the revolutionary "three in-one" combination as carried out according to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings and under his direct leadership have created the proper conditions for rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building. The cultural revolution is a great and exacting test for every Party member. It is an over-all examination of them and a profound education for them. Today the revolutionary masses, revolutionary cadres and broad ranks of Party members loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought are relentlessly re-

pu diating the revisionist line on Party building pursued by China's Khrushchov, and have begun carrying out successfully the great task of rectifying the Party organization, so as to make the glorious Chinese Communist Party still purer and more invulnerable. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out in his latest instruction: **"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."**

The rectification of the Party organization has a vital bearing on the future and destiny of China and its revolution. This is a tremendous victory for the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people. It shows that the revolution in China has taken a gigantic step forward and has been raised to a higher stage. In repudiating the line on Party building pursued by China's Khrushchov and rectifying the Party organization in accordance with the revolutionary line on Party building advanced by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the glorious Chinese Communist Party will make itself stronger and still purer so as to lead the people still more successfully in waging the struggle for the cultural revolution and socialist construction in China. The Chinese Communist Party is the leading and guiding force of the great Chinese people and the Chinese revolution. By purging the Party of renegades, secret agents and diehards, and by rectifying the Party organization and strengthening Party building, the Chinese Communist Party will become still more powerful and able to accomplish with flying colours its great historic mission of carrying forward the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The strengthening of the Party will undoubtedly give fresh impetus to all activities in China. It will lead to new great revolutionary victories on all fronts.

What is important is that the rectification of the Party organization is being carried out following the merciless repudiation of the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov and after a profound study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary theory on the question of Party building. This has laid a solid ideological, political, theoretical and organizational foundation for the development of Party life on a sound basis and in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles.

For decades past, a sharp struggle has been going on in the Chinese Communist Party between the Marxist-Leninist line represented by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the reactionary bourgeois line represented by China's Khrushchov. This struggle is always focussed on the most important and crucial question, that is, what road should China take: the capitalist or the socialist road? China's Khrushchov denied in every way possible the right of the proletariat to lead China's revolution and pushed ahead with bourgeois reformism. Since 1949, he has countered the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat with his own line and activities.

In their criminal plot to restore capitalism in China, the handful of capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov have directed their main spearhead and most rabid attacks against the Chinese Communist Party. They frantically opposed Chairman Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary line on Party building and enforced a revisionist one; they tried in a thousand and one ways to transform the Party into a revisionist party. China's Khrushchov dished out a whole set of "theories" in an attempt to justify and defend his counter-revolutionary line. He denied inner-Party struggle, particularly the struggle between the two lines. He weakened the Party line and tried eventually to usurp the leadership of the Party.

When the great cultural revolution was launched to smash the revisionist line of the bourgeois headquarters, China's Khrushchov, utilizing the leading position he had usurped in the Party, sent out his followers in the Party organizations to do everything they could to suppress the cultural revolution and try to lead it astray. He sent work-teams to the grass-root levels to hit out at the revolutionaries and suppress all those who had risen to rebel against the revisionist line of the bourgeois headquarters. The handful of capitalist roaders have stopped at nothing in their attempts to undermine the cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They carried out sabotage and repression; they employed the vicious means of economism; they advocated egoism and resorted to slander and intimidation. They advocated sham "unity" and "blind obedience." The aim of their "unity" was to betray the revolution, transform the Party of the proletariat into the party of the bourgeoisie and force the masses and Party members to become docile tools in their anti-Party schemes.

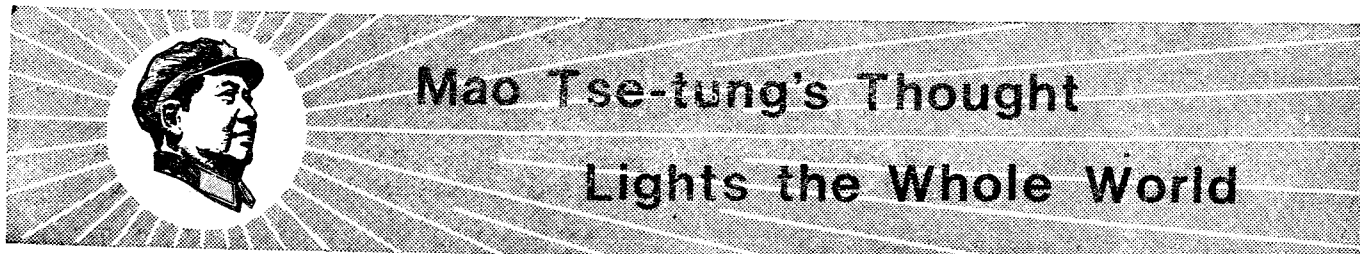
However, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the conspiracy of China's Khrushchov, overthrown the bourgeois revisionist clique in

authority and shattered the fond dreams of the imperialists and revisionists for "peaceful evolution" and capitalist restoration in China. This revolution has educated the masses ideologically and politically and tempered them in the course of the struggle to expose and destroy the reactionary bourgeois line. Millions upon millions of the people have improved their grasp and application of the revolutionary thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They have further eliminated old feudal and bourgeois ideas, culture, customs and habits and paved the way for the strengthening of new proletarian socialist ideas, culture, customs and habits. In this struggle, revolutionary consciousness of the need to strengthen the Party, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and intensify the struggle against the restoration of capitalism has been heightened.

In the present situation of the international communist movement, the rectification and strengthening of the Party organization in China are an important experience and a fresh contribution to Marxism-Leninism. Just like the entire cultural revolution itself, this task sets a great and inspiring example for genuine Communists in those countries where the Party leadership has been usurped by revisionists. Implementation of Leninist principles in the building of the Communist Party is an important question of principle. It is an indispensable condition for overthrowing any revisionist clique that usurps the leadership, and for completely defeating opportunism and revisionism. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that the Party is an organized and conscious vanguard of the working class. In all its activities it should be guided by the long-tested ideas of Marxism-Leninism and it should at all times wage a resolute struggle against the manifestations alien to it both within and outside the Party. A characteristic feature of the revolutionary political party of the working class is unanimity in ideology and action inside the party. This unanimity can be achieved only by being vigilant and waging constant struggles against the various factions, lines or tendencies contrary to Marxism-Leninism, which not infrequently appear within the Communist Party and at various stages of the development of the revolution. The solid foundation on which a Communist Party must be built is democratic centralism, extensive democracy within the Party, conscious discipline, self-criticism, close ties with the masses and consistent application of the mass line. This solid foundation makes the Communist Party strong and invulnerable, and enables it to forge unbreakable ties with the people and accomplish its glorious task of overthrowing the bourgeoisie and successfully building socialism and communism. It is precisely as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: **"If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs."**

(Continued on p. 31.)

Peking Review, No. 6



Soviet Revolutionary People Wish Chairman Mao A Long, Long Life

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Soviet revolutionary people who are waging struggles against the revisionist ruling clique have boundless respect for the great leader Chairman Mao and infinite esteem for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. They wish Chairman Mao a long, long life from the bottom of their hearts.

"Mao Tse-tung Is the Lenin of Our Time"

Not long ago a Soviet worker met some Chinese comrades from Peking by chance. This worker who has boundless love for Chairman Mao was so excited that words failed him. Tears of happiness welled up, and with great emotion he said: "Lenin! Mao Tse-tung!"

A Soviet driver who met a Chinese comrade was immediately attracted by the latter's shining badge with the profile of Chairman Mao. He gazed at the image of Chairman Mao. He could not speak Chinese, nor could the Chinese comrade speak Russian. The driver said to the Chinese in a low voice: "Lenin! Mao Tse-tung!" The two most illustrious names linked up the two hearts. Their hands clasped. They were united as one man.

A veteran Soviet armyman who had fought long years in the anti-fascist war said: "The great Mao Tse-tung has inherited and developed Marxism-Leninism. Chinese comrades are fine comrades. I hope you will persevere in what you are doing."

In a northern city, a building worker who was studying the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* said: "In his foreword to the second edition of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, Comrade Lin Piao wrote: 'Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage.' This is stated most correctly. Chairman Mao is the Lenin of our time."

A worker in a trade establishment in Novosibirsk once saw a painting of Chairman Mao in radiant health. He looked at the picture for a long time with respect and admiration, and then raised his hand in salute, saying: "I love Mao Tse-tung just as I love Lenin."

"Mao Tse-tung is the Lenin of our time." This apt remark well expresses the Soviet working people's boundless love and admiration for and faith in Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people the world over.

To Make Revolution One Must Follow Chairman Mao's Teachings

Several months ago, a number of Soviet military officers happened to see some Chinese comrades. They shook hands with the Chinese and said with deep emotion: "Chairman Mao is the Lenin of our time. We should follow Chairman Mao's teachings as we had followed Lenin's."

"Follow Chairman Mao's teachings!" This is the conclusion which genuine Soviet revolutionaries have arrived at from their own experience, and it is also their solemn pledge. They deeply realize that to make revolution one must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, and that to smash the yoke imposed on the Soviet people by the new tsars in the Kremlin one must follow Chairman Mao's teachings.

An ordinary Soviet citizen boarded a Peking-Moscow train. The quotations from Chairman Mao posted in the train immediately caught his eye. He copied them down one by one. Deeply moved by this, a Chinese comrade on the train let him read the red book of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* which he was carrying for his own study. The Soviet passenger was greatly delighted at the sight of the red-covered treasured book. He told the Chinese comrade: "This book is not on sale in the Soviet Union. Anyone found with it is in danger of losing his life." But, defying such danger, he asked the Chinese comrade to give him that treasured book.

An old Soviet railway worker got a copy of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. He immediately began to read the red book with great concentration, forgetting how tired he was after days of being on duty. He tried to learn every word by heart. He told a Chinese comrade: "The words of Chairman Mao are very correct. The more I read his works, the more I love Chairman Mao!"

Many Soviet people frequently turn their radios on at night so that they can listen to the sincere teach-

ings of Chairman Mao. They patiently tune in and pick up Radio Peking, the voice of the centre of world revolution, despite the annoying jamming by the Soviet revisionist clique. A Soviet comrade said he often tuned in to Radio Peking and that he loved especially to listen to Chairman Mao's words on the radio. "Every word Chairman Mao says is truth!" he said.

Take the Revolutionary Road Indicated By Chairman Mao

Today, more and more Soviet people have come to understand better the great truth that making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. They learnt this from the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution which is developing successfully in China and from the historical lessons of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union.

An old Cossack, a veteran of the October Revolution, met several Chinese comrades on the street in a city in the south. He told them: "We need a second revolution in the Soviet Union. Now that we have Mao Tse-tung's thought, we have hope."

On the eve of last year's anniversary of the October Revolution, a Soviet armyman who had overcome many difficulties went to ask some Chinese comrades for Chairman Mao's philosophical works — *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, and others. He said that he had already read the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* through several times. He stated: "Chairman Mao has spoken the revolutionary truth in the most simple and everyday language. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is indeed the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. The great cultural revolution in China is excellent!" He accused the Soviet revisionist ruling clique of the crime of restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union. He said with great indignation: "The Soviet people are not going to tolerate their evil any longer. We must have a second October Revolution!" He added: "We shall draw strength from Chairman Mao's illustrious works to make the second revolution in the Soviet Union."

A Soviet driver said: "Please tell Comrade Mao Tse-tung that the Soviet people will not allow the revisionists to continue their rule in the Soviet Union for long. We will start a great revolution."

People in various occupations in Georgia told their Chinese comrades that "to rescue the Soviet Union from the abyss of capitalist restoration, we must take the revolutionary road indicated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung." They stated: "Today, the truth is in Peking and the centre of revolution is in Peking. The people of the Soviet Union and the rest of the world pin their hopes on China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung." They emphasized: "Today, Mao Tse-tung is the teacher of world revolution."

"We Love Mao Tse-tung"

A slip of paper was suddenly put into the hand of a train attendant who was busy sweeping a compart-

ment. On it was neatly written: "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" This occurred on a Peking-Moscow international train running through Soviet territory shortly after the Chinese people's celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This slip came from two Soviet passengers, a collective farmer and his wife.

"A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" This is not only the wish of these two ordinary Soviet collective farmers but also the common wish of the broad masses of the revolutionary Soviet people for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people the world over. Many Chinese comrades who have been to the Soviet Union have witnessed many such moving incidents. White-haired old people and children with school bags swung over their shoulders open their hearts to the Chinese comrades they come across, expressing their best wishes to Chairman Mao.

A Chairman Mao badge on one's chest warms one's heart like the sun. To the Soviet people, a Chairman Mao badge is a most precious gift. Many expressed their wish to have one whenever they met Chinese comrades. One day, a young Soviet soldier saw a Chinese comrade and ran towards him. He pointed at the glittering Chairman Mao badge that the latter was wearing. The Chinese understood what the soldier wanted, took off his badge and handed it to him. The soldier shouted repeatedly in Chinese: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" A Donbas miner shouted with joy when he got a Chairman Mao badge: "We have deep respect for Mao Tse-tung! We love him!"

In a certain place in the Soviet Union, a group of children on their way home from school came across some Chinese comrades. They rushed up to them and asked for Chairman Mao badges, shouting all the while: "Uncle, uncle! I love Chairman Mao, I love Chairman Mao!"

An old man in Moscow, holding the hand of a Chinese comrade firmly, said with deep feeling: "Please tell Comrade Mao Tse-tung that the Russians love him!"

In the heroic city of Stalingrad, a middle-aged man told a Chinese comrade with emotion: "Mao Tse-tung is ours!"

During a visit to a Soviet city, a Chinese comrade stopped for a glass of mineral water at a small shop. The shop assistant and the customers immediately gathered around him and eagerly inquired after the health of Chairman Mao. When the Chinese comrade told them how Chairman Mao had a long swim in the Yangtse River, they exclaimed with joy: "That is marvellous!" When the Chinese comrade was leaving, the shop assistant insisted that he take several bottles of mineral water to Chairman Mao and sincerely wished Chairman Mao a long, long life!

Revolutionary Soviet People Will Rise Up to Overthrow Reactionary Rule of Kremlin's New Tsars

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, pointed out in 1962: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long." The march of events in the Soviet Union today is following the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique in the last few years has redoubled its efforts to push ahead with a revisionist line. It has brought about a capitalist restoration inside the Soviet Union and, internationally, has propped up the old order of capitalism and colonialism in league with the imperialists headed by the United States and the reactionaries of all countries. The broad masses of the revolutionary Soviet people have come to see more and more clearly the renegade features of Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind. Their discontent with, denunciation of and struggle against the revisionist ruling clique are mounting steadily; these are bound to culminate in the blazing flames of revolution that will completely destroy the reactionary rule of the Kremlin's new tsars.

Soviet Revisionists' Crime of Restoring Capitalism Condemned

After usurping Party and state leadership, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has brought about the all-round restoration of capitalism in the country. Flaunting the tattered banner of "state of the whole people," it has turned the world's first socialist state created by the great Lenin into a capitalist state and enforced fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the Soviet working people. Under the cloak of "party of the entire people," it has transformed the Communist Party of the Soviet Union into a bourgeois party. In the name of introducing "economic reforms," it has made the socialist economy degenerate into a capitalist economy. Using the signboard of "culture for the whole people," it has allowed bourgeois ideology to rule supreme in the ideological and cultural spheres. This handful of renegades and scabs have turned the Soviet state, which was so prosperous in Lenin and Stalin's time, into a mess, yet they have the impudence to deck themselves out as "Marxist-Leninists" and standard-bearers of "communist construction" in order to deceive the Soviet people and the people of the world. However,

the Soviet people have realized more clearly their traitorous features and seen through their crimes of betraying the cause of the great Lenin, trampling on the banner of socialism and communism and restoring capitalism in the country.

Many workers, peasants, army men, intellectuals and cadres in the Soviet Union have pointed out with great indignation that those in the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, from Khrushchov to Brezhnev, Kosygin and company, are not "Marxist-Leninists" at all, but a bunch of revisionists and new bourgeois aristocrats through and through. Their "communist construction" is a fraud. What they have actually done is to restore capitalism. A few months ago, a Soviet armyman exploded the hypocrisy of these revisionist renegades when he told some Chinese comrades: "The Brezhnev-Kosygin group is the loyal adherent of Khrushchov's revisionist line. They are going the capitalist way under the label of Marxism-Leninism. They are out-and-out capitalists." A Soviet cadre working in a certain department said that the Soviet revisionist rulers are "false Leninists, and real bourgeoisie of a new type. They have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and have vigorously restored capitalism in the country." An old worker in Riga, capital of the Latvian Republic, hit the nail on the head when he said: "Ever since the Khrushchov clique usurped Party and state leadership, Soviet power has actually ceased to exist." A Soviet journalist pointed out that the much-vaunted "building of communism" on the lips of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique was simply a fairytale. "Nothing like socialism exists in the Soviet Union today."

For years, the Kremlin's new tsars shouted themselves hoarse that the Soviet Union is continually "perfecting socialist democracy." They have claimed that their "reforms of the economic system" with the principle of profit-making as the core "have not done the least harm to the achievements of socialism" but "have won general approval and full support from the Soviet people." However, the myths and lies spread by them have been shattered by the Soviet people themselves.

Many working people and revolutionary intellectuals have pointed out that in the Soviet Union today there is absolutely no democracy and freedom for the working people who are completely oppressed and enslaved by the bourgeois privileged stratum represented by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique. An old worker said: "During Stalin's time, nobody dared to bully the workers. But now, the workers are oppressed in every way." A building worker told Chinese comrades: "Now

in the Soviet Union, the people are shadowed by secret agents everywhere. The working people have no freedom of speech."

Many have poured out their bitter grievances against soaring prices, intensified class differentiation and the economic exploitation of the broad masses of the working people under the rule of the revisionist leading clique. They have pointed out that, in the Soviet Union where capitalism has already been restored, "a handful of persons are becoming richer and richer while the majority of the people are becoming poorer and poorer," and that the "new system" introduced by the revisionist ruling clique has aggravated the exploitation of the labouring people. A teacher said: what the revisionist ruling clique "has been doing in our country is nothing but restoring capitalism. In Soviet factories and offices, a handful of persons in the privileged stratum have huge incomes without doing any work while ordinary workers and employees are exploited by them." A disabled veteran of the Great Patriotic War said: "I lost both legs in the defence of Stalingrad. But now they (the Soviet revisionist rulers) are bullying me. My life is very tough." A chauffeur said that his present income was so small that he could not afford to buy meat. "A woollen sweater costs me two months' wages," he said. Life for the Soviet working people today "is much worse than that in Stalin's time."

Soviet Revisionists' Alliance With U.S. to Oppose China Firmly Opposed

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has shamelessly betrayed proletarian internationalism in its foreign policy. All along it has pursued a capitulationist line of "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition" and "peaceful transition." It has ganged up with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries to sabotage and suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and has frantically opposed China, the strong bastion of world revolution. Its heinous crimes in this regard have met with ever stronger denunciation and opposition from the revolutionary Soviet people.

Many Soviet friends have unequivocally told Chinese comrades that the Soviet people are firmly opposed to the counter-revolutionary revisionist foreign policy pursued by the Soviet revisionist clique. An old man in Riga said angrily that the clique is "acting according to the dictate of the United States." A young student in Moscow pointed out: "The present Soviet leaders have joined hands with U.S. imperialism." An old worker, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, while denouncing the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's collaboration with U.S. imperialism, said indignantly: "The devils from the West now have become honoured guests in the Kremlin!"

The Soviet labouring people have strongly condemned the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for its crime of collaborating with U.S. imperialism in sabotaging the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and

for national salvation. Some Ukrainian workers said: "We firmly oppose imperialist wars of aggression. We support the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and all other just wars." They voiced their firm opposition to the ruling clique's revisionist view opposing all wars. The clique's shameless sell-out of the Arab people's interests in the Middle East events last June has also been angrily denounced by the broad masses of revolutionary Soviet people as an "out-and-out act of betrayal."

A deep and long-standing friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique's reactionary policy of allying itself with the United States to oppose China has met with the firmest opposition and strongest resistance from the broad masses of the Soviet people. The Soviet working people regard the Chinese comrades as their own kith and kin and are extremely warm whenever they meet. Defying the threats and persecution by Soviet revisionist secret agents and ruffians, many of them have openly declared their opposition to the anti-China policy pursued by the revisionist ruling clique. They have made it clear that they stand unwaveringly on the side of Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era, and will always be friendly to the Chinese people. An old man from the Baltic coast said: "Mao Tse-tung is a genuine Marxist-Leninist." A medical worker in Georgia said: "We support the Marxist-Leninist line pursued by the Chinese Communist Party." A worker said: "We Soviet people have the profoundest love for the Chinese people. The present Soviet Government cannot represent the people of our country. Brezhnev and Kosygin can go to the devil!" A Soviet officer very sincerely told Chinese comrades: "The great friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples forged by Comrade Stalin and Comrade Mao Tse-tung is unbreakable." He added: "If anyone dares to invade China, you can be sure that all honest Soviet armymen will stand on the side of the Chinese people." These words of the ordinary Soviet people are vivid proof that the Soviet revisionist clique's anti-China policy is extremely unpopular in the Soviet Union. The great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples can never be sabotaged by the handful of Soviet revisionist renegades.

Soviet People Will Certainly Smash Reactionary Revisionist Rule

China's great proletarian cultural revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, has opened a bright path for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the prevention of capitalist restoration and for the transition to communism. The Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique are mortally afraid of this unprecedented great cultural revolution. They take great pains to sling mud at this revolution in an attempt to continue to deceive the Soviet people and thereby prop up their tottering rule. However, the masses of the revolutionary Soviet people not only refuse to believe the deceitful propaganda of the revi-

sionist clique, but the victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution have made them realize more clearly the lesson of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. An ordinary Soviet citizen said with deep feeling: "If only a great cultural revolution had been carried out in the Soviet Union in the past, things would not be what they are now." He added firmly: "All those scoundrels who have usurped Soviet Party and state leadership and taken the capitalist road must be eliminated." A teacher told Chinese comrades: "Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like curse the Chinese Red Guards because the Red Guards are opposed to the restoration of capitalism. What your Red Guards have done is marvellous! Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind are all no good, and are opposed by the 200 million Soviet people."

The Soviet people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition will not long tolerate the revisionist renegade clique's riding roughshod over them. Through the bitter reality of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and the brilliant victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, more and more Soviet people have realized that it is necessary to have a second revolution in order to overthrow the revisionist rule and re-establish the proletarian dictatorship. A cadre who was dismissed from his post of Party committee secretary because he was discontented with the revisionist line of the ruling clique said, "The Soviet people

are in need of a revolution." A Soviet worker said: "Khrushchev is not a good man, and neither are Brezhnev and Kosygin. Sooner or later the Soviet people will kick them out." A middle-aged man said: "We firmly believe that a second October Revolution will come. We are prepared for it."

Filled with intense anger, the broad masses of the Soviet people are carrying on various forms of struggle against the revisionist renegade clique. It was disclosed that in the last few years, successive strikes and demonstrations in opposition to the Soviet revisionist rule took place in many parts of the country. Last June, bus drivers in Chimkent city indignantly stormed and burnt down the municipal police headquarters and a police station nearby. Defying persecution and organized attacks, some young students of Moscow University openly denounced the revisionist ruling clique for its criminal betrayal of **Marxism-Leninism** and pursuance of a counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.**" The reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionist leading clique will not last long. The great Soviet people will certainly bring the Soviet Union back to the road of socialism.

The New Tsars in the Soviet Union Can Never Cover Up Their Hideous Features



WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

CHINA'S great proletarian cultural revolution, like spring thunder, has awakened the broad masses of Soviet working people who are suffering deeply. They have come to see ever more clearly that the clique of the Soviet revisionist renegades headed by Brezhnev

and Kosygin are new tsars savagely oppressing and exploiting them.

To hide its own counter-revolutionary features and hoodwink the Soviet people, the Soviet revisionist clique has on the one hand claimed that the Soviet Union is "a society without privileged classes or strata" and that "the Soviet people know neither exploitation nor unemployment." On the other hand, it has been hurling the most scurrilous abuse at China's great proletarian cultural revolution, alleging that it has "attacked the working people's rights and interests" and "ravaged the Chinese people's fruits of socialism." However, no amount of lies can deceive the clear-sighted Soviet people.

A Moscow working woman has angrily charged: "We workers know best that our factory directors and government leaders are capitalists, almost the same as in tsarist days." This working woman has indeed hit the Soviet revisionist ruling clique where it hurts most.

This pack of renegades headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin are today riding on the backs of the Soviet working people and imposing sanguinary fascist rule on them. Troops, police, plainclothesmen and "motorized police corps" act as bullies over the entire Soviet land, and laws and decrees are issued one after another against all those who resent revisionist rule. Broad sections of the working people are deprived of their elementary political rights and subjected to all kinds of persecution. Large numbers of revolutionaries have been cast into "lunatic asylums" and concentration camps where they suffer endless torture and misery. Doesn't all this constitute the most savage attack on the working people's rights and interests? What difference is there between this and the use by the tsars of whips, exile and the gallows against the revolutionary workers and peasants?

The "new economic system" introduced by the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has resulted in an all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet national economy. Socialist state enterprises have now become capitalist concerns in which people of the privileged strata manage to amass enormous wealth and the workers are trodden down under the tyranny of the new blood-suckers, the "directors" and "managers." One of such people bluntly declared: "I'm the boss here, I have the right to do whatever I please."

The captain commanding a fleet of whaling boats even forced workers to do hard physical labour at the equator in a scorching 50 degrees C. temperature while he and his wife were relaxing in the cool water of the white porcelain tiled swimming pool built on his boat. He repeatedly howled with great hatred: "I will kick out these grumblers just as I would chop cabbage leaves."

Ruthless exploitation and arbitrary dismissal of workers are commonplace in the Soviet Union today. A considerable number of the unemployed live by doing casual jobs, by pawning their belongings or selling their blood. Some have lost all hope and committed suicide. Isn't all this a relentless attack on the rights and interests of the working people? Is there any difference between this and the rule of the tsars under which the pot-bellied capitalists fattened on the blood and sweat of the workers?

In the Soviet Union today, the socialist agriculture built up by Lenin and Stalin has been completely destroyed by this group of Soviet revisionist scabs. Collective and state farms have been converted into capitalist estates for the new kulaks, where land is re-divided among the "teams" and the renting of land, the hiring of labour, speculation and profiteering are widely practised. The polarization of the peasantry has brought about an appalling gap between the rich and the poor, and the great majority of the peasants are subjected to merciless exploitation and squeezed dry. The chairman of the "Baku Workers" Collective Farm in Azerbaijan draws an average monthly salary of 1,076 rubles, while the monthly earnings of the members of the farm

average less than 38 rubles. The director of the Jambul State Orchards and the Party secretary there appropriated 2.5 hectares of state land as their private plots which were tended by farm hands paid by the state orchards. Doesn't all this, too, relentlessly attack the rights and interests of the working people? It reminds one of what the landed aristocrats said in tsarist days: "Don't let the muzhiks grow shaggy; they should be shorn like sheep."

Flaunting the tattered flag of "culture for the whole people," the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has flagrantly introduced filthy "Western civilization" and the decadent bourgeois way of life into the country. Soviet society is now being swamped by vulgarized jazz music, obscene dances, pornographic motion pictures and fancy clothes. With the revisionists striving to poison the minds of the Soviet people with bourgeois ideology and counter-revolutionary revisionist thinking, such ideas as how to seek personal gains at the expense of others and how to go after fame and fortune have become an accepted philosophy of life. Is this any different from the tsarist days when the ruling classes tried to enslave the people mentally by means of religion and reactionary decadent culture?

Under the guise of "international economic co-operation," Brezhnev and his kind are selling out Soviet territory and sovereignty cheap to international monopoly capital. There has been no end to their treasonable acts in pursuit of personal aggrandizement. U.S. monopoly capital under various labels has entered the Ukraine, which was once ravaged by the fascists in the last world war. Siberia, which the Red Army and guerrillas once defended with their lives and blood against the Japanese fascists, is now open to Japanese plutocrats for plunder.

The big sell-out by Brezhnev and company, a course of action which humiliates the nation and forfeits its sovereignty, has subjected the Soviet working people to dual oppression and exploitation. There is not a shade of difference between what the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has done and the evil deeds of the traitorous government which before the October Revolution sold forestry and mineral resources in the Urals and Siberia to the United States and offered the petroleum resources of Baku to the British and French capitalists on a silver platter.

These horrid realities show fully that the fruits of socialism gained by the Soviet people at the cost of their blood and lives have been completely forfeited and the working people are again subjected to capitalist enslavement and oppression. The root cause of this tragedy of history lies in the fact that the Soviet Party and state leadership has been usurped by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with Khrushchov and his successors Brezhnev and Kosygin as their representatives.

It is precisely by summing up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in other countries, and the lesson of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union in particular, that our great leader Chairman Mao has put forward a whole set of theory, line,

principles and policies for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has, with matchless sweep and wisdom, personally initiated and successfully led China's great proletarian cultural revolution, thus opening up the bright path to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the prevention of the restoration of capitalism, and to communism. The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has upheld at their very foundation the rights and interests of the working people and has consolidated and increased the fruits of socialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long."

Today, more and more Soviet people are drawing inspiration and encouragement from China's great proletarian cultural revolution. They have not only come to realize that a second revolution is necessary to overthrow revisionist rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in their country. They are already struggling in various ways against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. It can be safely predicted that a revolutionary storm still more violent than the October Revolution will sweep the Soviet land. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Soviet people will clear away the handful of pests like Brezhnev and Kosygin, and the red star of the October Revolution will once again shine forth with still greater radiance.

By SHIH CHIEH-HUNG

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Widespread in Africa

Africa's Revolutionary People Unmask Renegade Features of Soviet Revisionists as Accomplices of Imperialism

THANKS to the widespread dissemination of the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, the African revolutionary people are awakening with each passing day. As a result of what happened in the Middle East events and the Congo (K), they have seen through the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of sham support but real betrayal. This clique has been peddling in Africa the revisionist stuff of "peaceful coexistence" and "weapons decide everything." The revolutionary people of Africa, more clearly than ever before, have therefore seen through its trick of sham opposition to imperialism, sham support and aid to the people. Having recognized the features of the Soviet ruling clique as those of renegades who are out-and-out accomplices of U.S. imperialism, the African revolutionary people have initiated a struggle against revisionism which is daily gaining momentum.

Thoroughly Repudiate Soviet Revisionists' Fallacy Of "Peaceful Coexistence"

In the face of the surging African national-democratic revolutionary movement, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, which are on the verge of complete collapse, are fighting last-ditch battles. It is at this juncture that the shameless Soviet revisionist renegade clique is making strenuous efforts to serve decaying imperialism and colonialism in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the national-

liberation movement and defend the tottering colonialist and neo-colonialist domination in Africa.

In the past few years, large numbers of Soviet revisionist personnel have flooded into Africa, committing the crime of betraying the African revolution under the banner of "supporting" it. They have done their utmost to whitewash U.S. imperialism and have shouted from the house-tops that the three big enemies of the African people are "poverty," "backwardness" and "disease," thus trying to divert the spearhead of the African people's struggle against imperialism away from its target. They have also spread the fallacy of "coexisting peacefully" with imperialism and carrying out "revolution" by "peaceful means" with the object of preventing the African people from waging anti-imperialist armed struggle.

These vile activities of the Soviet revisionists have only served to reveal their true features as counter-revolutionaries. Consequently, more and more African revolutionary people have come out to oppose, boycott and repudiate them.

One day, a Soviet revisionist "professor" of jurisprudence beat the drums for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, while lecturing at a college in a west African country. But he was taken to task by the audience before he finished his lecture. One questioned him: "You have quoted many remarks of Lenin's. But Lenin con-

sistently held that no oppressed nation could coexist peacefully with the oppressor nation. Why then do you advocate 'peaceful coexistence' with U.S. imperialism? Why do you say that such bosses of U.S. imperialism as Kennedy and Johnson are 'peace-lovers' and 'men of sense'?" Another asked: "The United Nations is a tool of U.S. imperialism and is completely under its manipulation. In Stalin's time, Soviet delegates always exposed U.S. imperialism in the United Nations. Why do you now support the United Nations and 'closely co-operate' with U.S. imperialism, instead of exposing it?" Another listener pointed out: The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has pursued an erroneous line for a long time. It does not give aid to the heroic people of the Congo (K) in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. On the contrary, it has worked hand in glove with U.S. imperialism to stamp out the anti-imperialist armed struggle there. Therefore, one can see clearly that this line has nothing in common with the great line of Leninism. Throughout his lecture, this revisionist "professor" was bombarded with questions, jibes and rebukes from all corners of the hall; all of them were fierce and telling blows against Soviet modern revisionism.

At a seminar named "Africa: National and Social Revolution" which was held at the instigation of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique at the end of 1966, a lot of revisionist stuff such as "peaceful coexistence" and "peaceful transition" was disseminated. As soon as the seminar closed, eight African nationalist organizations issued a joint statement sharply repudiating the seminar. The statement stressed that "the foreign policy of the Soviet ruling clique is orientated to the object of maintaining friendly relations with U.S. imperialism and entering into a 'holy alliance' with it so that the two super-powers can jointly prevent the spread of revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial world."

Soviet Revisionists Try to Intimidate African People With the Theory That "Weapons Decide Everything"

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has dispatched military "instructors" to some independent African countries under the pretence of helping to train African troops. But its real purpose is to control them and bind the African people hand and foot in their struggle against imperialism. In Africa they run hither and thither peddling the theory that "weapons decide everything," boasting about the power of modern weapons and openly threatening the African people with the might of their arms.

Once, at a military college lecture hall in a north African country, a Soviet revisionist "instructor" uttered the nonsense that one cannot fight modern war without atomic weapons. An African student sharply refuted this gibberish on the spot by quoting Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thesis that the atom bomb is a paper tiger. A similar incident occurred at a signal corps school in the same African country. A Soviet revisionist "instructor" waxed eloquent about the role of modern signal equip-

ment. Two African instructors who were also present among the audience promptly repudiated the Soviet "instructor" with their own experiences. One of them said: "We confronted a large number of well-equipped colonial troops in our war for independence. At first, we depended on our two legs. Later we rode mules. Only towards the end of the war did we capture several radio sets from the enemy. Nevertheless we defeated the enemy. How can you explain all this?" The Soviet "instructor" shut up after this rebuff.

The African revolutionary people have long seen through the despicable trick of the Soviet revisionists in achieving military control through their military "aid." An African hit the nail on the head when he said: "They give us airplanes, but refuse to help us build airfields; they give us rifles, but refuse to provide us with ammunition; they give us boats, but refuse to build boatyards. Once war breaks out, we will have to stretch out our hands for even a bullet from distant Moscow!" Another African said with indignation: "Taking advantage of our lack of experience, the Soviet Union has come to control us instead of providing us with real aid."

Soviet Revisionists' Base Trick of Economic "Aid" Unmasked

Under the cloak of economic "aid," the Soviet revisionist clique has stretched its sinister tentacles deep into the African continent. Like old and new colonialism, it is also carrying out exploitation and plunder. In an African country, while a dam to be built with Soviet "aid" was still in the surveying stage and a hotel under construction, it had already asked for the payment of interest on the loans. In an east African country, before a meat-packing factory built with Soviet "assistance" went into operation, it asked the recipient country to pay staggering interest. This country was left with no alternative but to dispatch the meat products of this factory to the Soviet Union to meet the Soviet revisionists' requirement. It has been estimated that it would take more than ten years to clear this debt through such exports. By such evil tricks, the Soviet revisionists are greedily plundering raw materials and labour power cheaply in Africa.

In addition to such economic plunder, the Soviet revisionist clique has dumped its goods in African countries to seize African markets and damage African national economy. In one African country, the Commercial Counsellor's Office of the Soviet Embassy even advertised Soviet goods on sale at the Embassy. This practice has been greatly resented by the local traders. The Soviet revisionists have also provided this African country with Soviet goods to defray the local expenses of their "aid" projects and in this way they dispose of their otherwise unmarketable and outdated commodities.

Speaking of the Soviet revisionists' economic "aid," an African said: "They gave some 'aid' in name. But in fact the money rolls back into their own pockets. This

is not aid but big business." This remark gets at the essence of the matter.

Rotten Soviet Revisionist Culture Is Poison for National Revolution

In order to brazenly carry out its counter-revolutionary activities, the Soviet revisionist clique is treating the African revolutionary people as a foe. It fears that the African people will be further awakened, and especially fears that the African revolutionary people will grasp the great revolutionary truth — the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung. Therefore, it has tried in a thousand and one ways to prevent the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Africa.

In a high school built with Soviet revisionist "assistance" in an east African country, the Soviet revisionist "teachers," taking on the airs of an "overlord," brazenly imposed a ban on African students studying the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people. But, nothing on earth can daunt the African students who are eagerly seeking revolutionary truth. They are persisting in studying Chairman Mao's works. One day, upon learning that the students were going to see a Chinese documentary about Chairman Mao reviewing the Red Guards, the Soviet revisionist "deputy principal" of the school arbitrarily declared a three-day "holiday" to bar the students from having a chance to look at the brilliant image of the great teacher, Chairman Mao, and learn the truth about China's great proletarian cultural revolution. After overcoming one obstacle after another, the students succeeded in attending the film show. When Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of the world's revolutionary people, appeared on the screen, they were overjoyed and cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and enthusiastically sang the song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

In another African country, a returned African student from the Soviet Union said that Soviet professors prevented them from reading *Peking Review* and from listening to Radio Peking, fearing that they would hear

the voice of Chairman Mao. African students who disobeyed these unreasonable "bans" were taken to task. Some of them have even been unjustifiably ordered to discontinue their studies in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has spread its poisonous revisionist ideology and the decadent Western culture through publications, films and exhibitions in order to benumb the revolutionary will of the African people and enslave them spiritually. After attending several obscene Soviet revisionist film shows, some African youth have said with resentment: "These films are in no way different from those of the West." Once, a "celebration meeting" was held by the Soviet revisionist "experts" in an African country to mark the October Revolution. The programme of the meeting even included dances imitating leg shows and strip-tease in the West. An African youth who attended the meeting said that these Soviet revisionists were slinging mud at the October Revolution by bringing such vulgar Western dances to the "celebration meeting." An aged worker said angrily: "Shame! I don't know whom they are representing!"

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "**Disguised counter-revolutionaries conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely.**" The Soviet revisionist ruling clique of counter-revolutionaries disguise themselves as revolutionaries and as friends of the African people. In fact, they are counter-revolutionaries and the top accomplices of U.S. imperialism and arch traitors to the African people. All these ignominious activities of the Soviet revisionists have been fully brought to light. The awakened African people will certainly carry their national-democratic revolution through to the end, and will resolutely wage struggle against imperialism and revisionism. U.S. imperialism and its No. 1 accomplice, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, are bound to be reduced to ashes by the raging flames kindled by the revolutionary people in Africa and the rest of the world.

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

Thunder Where Silence Reigns

"Down with Soviet modern revisionism!"

This was a resounding battle-cry, the angry voice of a Soviet citizen as he was grabbed by the police in Moscow which is under the dark rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

Like a clap of thunder where silence reigns, like a dazzling spark in the dead of night, this cry of justice strikes the Soviet revisionist renegades dumb but fills the hearts of the revolutionary people in the world with hope. That such an event has occurred in the nerve-

centre of Soviet revisionist rule is vivid proof that the revolutionary people in the Soviet Union are awakening, in the process of rebellion and fighting back.

To maintain its reactionary rule, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in the last few years has stepped up its purge of Party and government organs, increased the number of its police and secret agents, cracked down on striking workers, and imposed a savage, bourgeois dictatorship over the Soviet people. At the same time, Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like, energetically waving the tattered flag of "a state of the whole people," utter the nonsense that in the Soviet Union today

there is no longer any "social and national antagonism" and that they — who are just a band of renegades — enjoy "the confidence of the people."

However, since this clique of renegades has made itself the enemy of the Soviet people, it cannot help reveal its own counter-revolutionary features and incur the people's mounting discontent and opposition. The Soviet people have seen ever more clearly from the evil done by the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique that, as a gang of rank renegades, it is the Soviet people's worst enemy. Although they live under the counter-revolutionary rule of violence imposed by the revisionist clique, the Soviet people have in recent years put up courageous resistance in more ways than one. The workers' demonstration in Soviet Central Asia last year and the suicide of an old man in Moscow's Red Square as a protest are only a few cases that have filtered through the strict news blackout. And the recent incident at Yaroslav railway station in Moscow is a new sign of the revolutionary Soviet people's resistance to the reactionary rule of the revisionists.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out a few years ago ". . . that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long."

Like all other reactionaries, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique will not step down from the stage of history of its own accord and will invariably resort to every means to intensify the suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the Soviet people. But wherever there is oppression there is resistance. The Soviet people, who have the glorious tradition of the October Revolution, will not long tolerate the reactionary rule of the revisionist clique. They will certainly rise up and topple the revisionist renegades from their thrones, and once again hoist the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism over the Kremlin.

[It was reported that at about 6:50 p.m. on January 10, a Soviet citizen was seen being dragged out of the Yaroslav railway station by two policemen of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, while another policeman followed behind them. This Soviet citizen, defying police violence and fearing no sacrifice, repeatedly shouted within earshot of those present: "Down with Soviet modern revisionism!" The frightened policemen hurriedly dragged him away, crying: "Don't shout! Don't!" But the man showed no fear whatever and kept shouting slogans as he was hauled away.]

(January 17)

New Move in U.S.-Soviet Counter-Revolutionary Collusion

The complete text of the so-called "nuclear non-proliferation" draft treaty jointly cooked up by U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique was submitted to the 17-nation "disarmament" conference in Geneva on January 18. This is a landmark of the stepped-up counter-revolutionary global collusion between U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique in

conditions where the international situation is becoming more and more unfavourable to them.

This so-called "complete text" includes provisions for "international safeguards and controls" which were found wanting in the U.S.-Soviet draft put forward last August, and also some stylistic changes in the old draft. But whatever changes there may be, the aim of the treaty remains the same, that is, to deprive the "non-nuclear" nations under U.S.-Soviet nuclear threat of their right to develop nuclear weapons and to place some countries under the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist nuclear "umbrella" so that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism can maintain their status of "nuclear overlords." Therefore, the tabling of the "complete text" is noteworthy not so much for its contents as for the counter-revolutionary political trend of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism indicated by this move.

As everybody knows, when the United States and the Soviet Union first went into partnership to produce this so-called "nuclear non-proliferation treaty," their chief purpose was to bind China hand and foot and prevent it from possessing nuclear weapons. This plot was frustrated by the great success of China's nuclear tests. But the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are bent on using such a treaty in attempts to stir up anti-China sentiments. It is out of their common need to intensify their opposition to China, to communism, to the people and revolution that they have hurriedly come out with a "complete text" of this treaty at the very beginning of the new year.

In his "State of the Union Message" delivered recently, Lyndon Johnson openly went on record that the Soviet revisionist clique which betrays the world's revolutionary people is his chief friend, and that China which firmly supports them is his major enemy. He called for closer U.S.-Soviet collaboration against China to help U.S. imperialism out of its internal and external difficulties and urged that an agreement be reached on a "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" as the first "important step" towards the strengthening of such "international co-operation." In quick response, the Soviet revisionist clique clinched a deal with U.S. imperialism. Close "co-operation" indeed! This has once again revealed clearly the renegade face of the Soviet revisionist clique as an active servant of U.S. imperialism. It shows beyond all doubt that Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind are the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

It can be predicted with certainty that the counter-revolutionary collusion between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, with the submission of the complete text of the draft treaty for a start, will be tightened step by step in the new year, as the storm of world revolution blows harder. Just as our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces. . . ." But such desperate struggle is the very signal of the approach of victory for the revolutionary

people. All counter-revolutionary actions jointly undertaken by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are but noses fastened round their own necks.

(January 24)

Forefathers Disowned

On the eve of the jubilee of the October Revolution, the Soviet revisionist clique began showing on television a special series—a so-called chronicle of events in the Soviet Union in the past half century. After a long delay, the part dealing with the year 1956 was finally released to the public. The hitch arose from the fact that the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place in that year, and the Soviet revisionist clique had to rack its brains as to how to present this shameful record. Though there were shots of the 20th Congress, not for once was Khrushchov allowed to show up on the screen, as if the man never existed. This is strange indeed!

Is it not common knowledge that Khrushchov played the main role at the C.P.S.U.'s 20th Congress? It was none other than Khrushchov who violently attacked Stalin and Marxism-Leninism at that Congress and laid before it loads of revisionist trash, which came to form a complete revisionist line. The Soviet revisionist clique with Brezhnev and Kosygin as its guiding spirits has been lauding the 20th Congress to the skies and time and again proclaims that they are determined to carry out the line of that Congress. Yet they dare not acknowledge that Khrushchov was the soul of that Congress and that they are his faithful disciples. Moreover, as the saying goes, "disowning their forefathers," they have even tried to erase Khrushchov's name from the records of modern revisionism. This self-contradiction shows clearly how embarrassed and how fragile Brezhnev, Kosygin and their gang of renegades are and what a tough time they are having.

Like all other decadent reactionary forces, the revisionists have become worse off from one generation to another. The revisionists of the Second International had in their time boasted of having several "theorists" as the "founding fathers," whereas the modern revisionists, though they, too, can claim they have a chief representative, Khrushchov, for instance, yet they are obliged to keep him "at a respectful distance," because the name stinks. This is the despair of Khrushchov and all his disciples, old and new, an unmistakable indication of the utter bankruptcy of modern revisionism.

The television chronicle put on by the Soviet clique of revisionists drives home the fact that Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like are doing all they can to enforce Khrushchov revisionism without Khrushchov. But this propaganda stunt cannot help them in any way. As our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, ". . . **disguised counter-revolutionaries conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely.**"

February 9, 1968

Brezhnev and Kosygin and the gang they lead were Khrushchov's old partners, who have taken over the mantle of Khrushchov revisionism and have gone even farther on the road of treachery and have done even more bad things. Their reactionary features have long been exposed to the hilt. It may be safely predicted that Khrushchov's successors and all his new and old converts will come to an end no better than Khrushchov's.

(January 30)

Why Does Washington "Regret"?

The British Government, ignoring repeated advice from the United States, announced its decision to withdraw British colonial forces from east of Suez ahead of schedule. No sooner had the news reached Washington than both the U.S. Department of State and Department of Defence began issuing statements expressing "regret."

U.S. imperialism considers the decision "regrettable" because it counts on British imperialism to man the second line of defence in Asia and serve as an accomplice of aggression when it is massing all its strength for the war of aggression in Vietnam. This the British imperialists know full well. As the *Times* of London wrote some time ago, "So long as Britain remained in Singapore, the United States did not feel quite lonesome." But by now, confronted by a worsening political and economic crisis, British imperialism had no alternative but to announce a pre-scheduled evacuation of troops. This was no small blow to U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary plot of aggression in Asia. So U.S. propaganda organs have angrily rebuked the British move as "irresponsible."

But apart from this, what really has made U.S. imperialism feel particularly "regrettable" is the fact that it is in no position at this juncture to cash in and grab Britain's military base in the Far East.

It is known to all that U.S. imperialism has all along coveted Britain's base in Singapore which, lying athwart the Indian and Pacific Oceans, has important strategic value. In its efforts to wage aggression in Southeast Asia and build an anti-China ring of encirclement, U.S. imperialism has tried by hook or crook to supplant British imperialism in this region. The Singapore military base has long been a bone of contention between the United States and Britain, and the struggle, open and disguised, has been going on interminably.

And yet when the bankrupt concern of British imperialism decided to give up this war base U.S. Secretary of State Rusk should see fit to tell British Foreign Secretary Brown that the United States had "no intention of attempting to slip in and fill any void that might be left by Britain should it quit its Far Eastern bases." Why has U.S. imperialism chosen all of a sudden to stand on ceremony when the much desired "steak" is dangling before its mouth? Not that the carnivorous Yankee imperialist has switched to a vegetarian diet; effort not being equal to desire is really the

29

matter. For on the battlefield in Vietnam U.S. imperialism is being cut to pieces by the heroic Vietnamese people, and as the days go by it is being reduced more and more to a state of impotence, with that serious weakness in lack of troops still more glaringly revealed. U.S. imperialism simply has no reserves for "filling any void." Though Singapore may be a piece of appetizing "steak," it is unable to tackle it. No wonder U.S. imperialism couldn't help expressing "regret."

Of course, the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism ordains that it will not let a golden opportunity pass by. By an indirect approach U.S. imperialism is trying to realize its plot of aggression, of "filling the void" through its henchmen, the Australian and New Zealand reactionary ruling cliques. But its embarrassing position of being unable to make ends meet and torn by difficulties at home and abroad is much too obvious to be concealed.

Only a few years have elapsed, but British imperialism, which at one time tried to hang on to east of Suez, is now compelled to announce a pre-term pull-out of its troops from the region. As for U.S. imperialism, which at one time struggled for the military base in Singapore with British imperialism, is today unable to come out directly to "fill the void." This fact eloquently shows what telling blows the turbulent storms of world revolution have dealt imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said: "U.S. imperialism has over-reached itself. Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck." No matter what tricks it is up to, this seeming colossus of U.S. imperialism, which is reaching out to all parts of the world, is bound to be hanged, sooner or later, by the revolutionary people of the whole world.

(February 1)

Iron-Clad Proof of U.S. Imperialism's Espionage and Aggression

ON January 23 the U.S. armed spy ship *Pueblo* which had intruded into the territorial waters of Korea for espionage was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army near Wonsan. Several U.S. aggressors were killed or wounded and more than 80 were captured.

A report by the Korean Central News Agency said that Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of the *Pueblo*, on January 26 answered questions put to him by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He admitted that he and his crew were given the spying mission by the Commander of the U.S. Navy in Japan, that they were captured while engaging in monstrous criminal espionage activities deep inside the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and that their espionage activities are plain acts of aggression and criminal acts that violated the rudimentary norms of international law.

Bucher admitted: "I belong to the U.S. Pacific Fleet."

He continued: "My ship has the exclusive mission to conduct espionage activities. So it is equipped with the most up-to-date espionage instruments necessary for it. Most of the crew have experience in espionage activities and corresponding techniques. . . ."

"We had carried out espionage activities in the coastal waters of Korea and other parts of Asia on many occasions. . . ."

"Our espionage acts are plain acts of aggression and criminal acts that violated the rudimentary norms of international law. . . ."

"I was given the spying mission from Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, U.S. Navy Commander in Japan, at the port of Sasebo, Japan, on December 2 last. The espionage mission was mainly to detect, after a trip off the Soviet Far East, the military targets along the shores of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, distribution of the radar networks, various electric waves, the manoeuvrability of the naval force of the Korean People's Army, accommodation capacities of the ports, the number of incoming and outgoing vessels and their capabilities as well as to research the oceanic conditions along the coast. . . ."

"After the intrusion into the Korean coastal waters, I spied on the distribution of various military targets and various electric waves at Chongjin, Wonsan and many other places. Besides, we observed and ascertained the depth of water, currents, water temperature, oceanic conditions, salinity and transparency of the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with varied, most up-to-date observational and measuring instruments and spying apparatuses and detected radar networks, accommodation capacities of the ports, the number of incoming and outgoing ships and their capacities and the manoeuvrability of naval ships of the Korean People's Army."

He admitted that the two "civilians" on board his spy ship are in fact special espionage agents who have been conducting military espionage missions under the guise of oceanographers.

He admitted: "We are very serious criminals who committed plain acts of aggression and espionage."

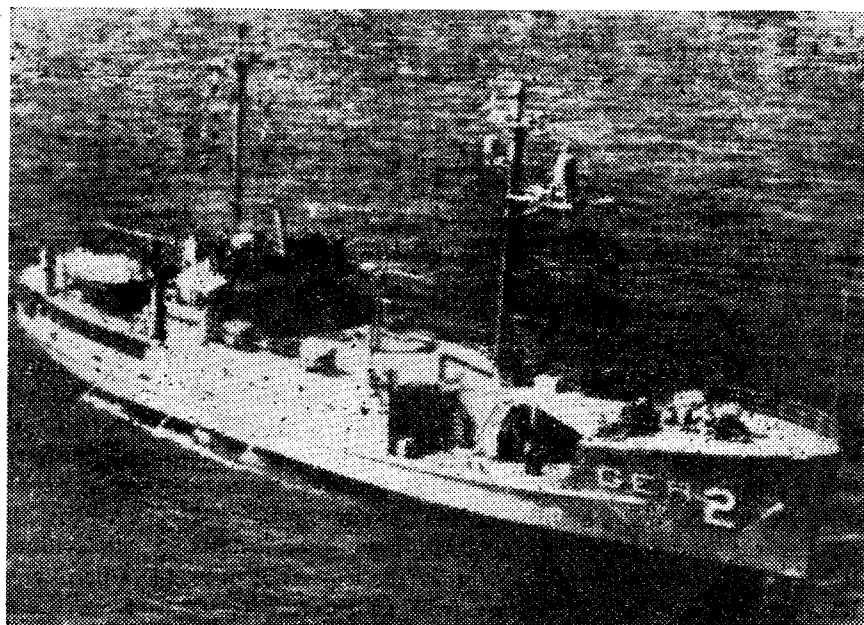
Right: The U.S. imperialist armed spy ship Pueblo.

Lower right: Lloyd Mark Bucher, captured captain of the Pueblo, writing his confession.

- Korean Central News Agency's Radio Photo

Lower left: Captured U.S. aggressors from the Pueblo.

- Korean Central News Agency's Radio Photo



The Korean Central News Agency released Bucher's deposition on January 24.

Bucher admitted that his spy ship had conducted espionage activities after its entry via the Soviet maritime province into the coastal waters of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 16, 1968. He said: "Our act was a criminal act which flagrantly violated the armistice agreement, and it was a sheer act of aggression" and that "the crime committed by me and my men is entirely indelible."

(Continued from p. 18.)

The great programme for Party rectification and strengthening the Chinese Communist Party is another shattering blow to U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. In the face of this programme, all their slanders and lies against China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China will burst like soap bubbles. The all-round ac-

tivities for rectifying the Party organization in China today are the most eloquent proof that the Chinese revolutionary masses and Communist Party members are determined to exert every effort to make the Chinese Communist Party still purer and still more vigorous and consolidated. Following the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, and holding aloft the great banner of the revolutionary thought of Mao Tse-tung, they are out to build up a granite-like unity and achieve all-round victory in the cultural revolution.

New Revolutionary Relations Between Cadres and the Masses

UNDER the direct leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionaries and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people have won great decisive victories on all fronts after more than a year of sharp struggle with the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. At the same time, the old relations between cadres and masses have come under heavy fire and have been thoroughly transformed in the storm of class struggle, and new, proletarian, revolutionary relations between cadres and masses based on the teachings of Chairman Mao have been established. This is a tremendous victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution as well as an important factor in the excellent revolutionary situation prevailing throughout the country.

Cadres and masses are now helping one another politically and ideologically, learning from one another in their work, and showing concern for each other's well-being. In turn, this is pushing the cultural revolution forward in depth and improving and developing production.

This cadre-mass relationship is marked by several characteristics.

Under the Great Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The new revolutionary unity between cadres and masses comes into being under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since seizing power, the revolutionary committees have been giving first place to the study of Chairman Mao's works, and this is true of revolutionary committees at all levels, in the cities, counties, rural people's communes, factories and schools. One hour every day and two additional half-day sessions every week are allocated to this study. Such study has become an inseparable part of the people's daily life which "even thunderbolts cannot disrupt," as the people say.

Many cadres are now studying and applying Chairman Mao's works together with the masses, arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought and placing it in command of their actions, including handling relations between the higher and lower levels.

Take the case of Li Chun-chiu, the secretary of the Party committee of the Tsingtao No. 9 Cotton Mill. Before the cultural revolution, he was busy doing two things—having meetings with comrades at the higher level where directives were received concerning work and assignments were made; secondly, having meetings with comrades at the lower level where he listened to reports and allocated work assignments. He was so busy that he hardly had time to go among the workers. When the workers sharply criticized him as an "overlord" and a "bureaucrat" during the cul-

tural revolution, he found this hard to swallow. Only when the workers cited instance after instance and reasoned with him did he come to see the seriousness of the problem. Following this, he went to work in a workshop and lived and ate with the workers and studied with them. After a few months, he came to realize how correct the various opinions put forward by the workers were. He saw how wrong his past attitude and style of work were when he lightly threw charges left and right, such as criticizing workers for "individualism" when they made comments or criticisms. This made him more determined to resolutely learn from the masses, be their pupil and always make revolution together with them.

Li Chun-chiu is now chairman of the revolutionary committee, i.e., head of the provisional organ of power in the cotton mill. No matter how busy, he has made it a rule to work two days every week in the workshops. Since he has shed his bureaucratic ways, the workers' dislike of him has been replaced by warm proletarian, revolutionary feeling.

Playing a great part in the creation of these new relations between them has been their earnest study of the following teachings of Chairman Mao:

"Our point of departure is to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses, to proceed in all cases from the interests of the people and not from one's self-interest or from the interests of a small group, and to identify our responsibility to the people with our responsibility to the leading organs of the Party.

"All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people. How then can we be reluctant to discard any of our bad traits?

"Wherever our comrades go, they must build good relations with the masses, be concerned for them and help them overcome their difficulties. We must unite with the masses; the more of the masses we unite with, the better."

Serve the People Wholeheartedly

The cadres are giving priority to the establishment in their own minds of the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly as being fundamental to the establishment of the proletarian world outlook, and are working hard in the practical application of this principle.

This is how Wu Yi, a naval cadre with 30 years' experience in revolution, put it recently at a class for the study of Chairman Mao's works. "My experience is that the question of how a cadre sees himself is a very

important one, that is, whether he sees himself as someone officiating over the people or as a servant of the people. If he solves this correctly, he will always identify himself with the masses and behave just like an ordinary soldier in an army company, or an ordinary member of a rural commune or an ordinary worker in a factory. If he takes the other point of view, he will act high and mighty and cut himself off from the masses."

During their studies the cadres and the masses frequently refer to such great characters as Chang Ssu-teh, Norman Bethune and "the Foolish Old Man" described by Chairman Mao in the "three constantly read articles," or to present-day heroes like Chiao Yu-lu, Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh, Liu Ying-chun, Tsai Yung-hsiang, Nien Ssu-wang and Li Wen-chung. They are determined to learn from them the spirit of utter devotion in serving the people.

Cadres Take Part in Collective Labour

The cadres regularly take part in collective physical labour, either on a full-time or part-time basis. This is regarded as an important measure to ensure that the leadership does not become divorced from the masses and that the leading cadres will not degenerate into bureaucrats.

The cadres take care to maintain a fine tradition of plain living and hard work, of not accepting special, preferential treatment. In some places, decisions have been taken by the revolutionary committees to make sure that cadres always remain servants of the people. Heaping praise on individual members of the revolutionary committees is discouraged. Cadres are required to go among the masses and solicit their opinions and criticisms. Periodical rectification campaigns are carried out. Extravagance is prohibited, as is presenting and accepting gifts in the name of individual cadres. They are not allowed to use public funds for the entertainment of guests or use publicly owned automobiles for private purposes. Regulations are made along these lines in order to prevent corrosion by bourgeois ideology, and they are strictly observed by the cadres.

All this represents practical application of Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."**

The Mass Line

The cadres maintain close links with the masses, have faith in them, rely on and learn from them. For example, in the Shanghai No. 4 Bleaching and Dyeing Mill, the members of the revolutionary committee were so busy for a time that they seldom went to the workshops to meet the rank and file, and they almost dropped the study of Chairman Mao's works. They became wor-

ried when they realized that workers' criticism of them had increased.

With this problem in mind, they turned to Chairman Mao's works and after some study came to the conclusion that however busy they were, the study and application of Chairman Mao's works must be given priority and they took measures to guarantee that they would no longer be swamped by office work. They went and took part in productive labour and in the study classes in the workshops and listened to the criticisms and opinions of the workers, particularly of those who had the most to say against them. They worked out draft plans for improving the work on the basis of mass opinions and consulted the workers on the necessary changes, and how to carry the plans out. Through this working method of **"from the masses, to the masses"** advocated by Chairman Mao, they turned their relatively backward workshop into the most advanced unit in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, pushed forward the mass repudiation of revisionism throughout the whole mill and dealt successfully with the problem of those cadres who had committed mistakes. They now understand Chairman Mao's teachings much more profoundly. Chairman Mao says: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history,"** and **"the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge."**

The members of the revolutionary committees in many places maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the masses. They go to either communes, factories, or other units at the grass-roots level, stay and work there for a fairly long period or alternatively make a fairly wide-ranging fact-finding tour. They interview the masses, and deal with problems raised by them in letters.

They have many other ways for maintaining close contact with the masses, all of which have greatly improved work, brought cadre-mass ties closer, and speeded up the development of the great proletarian cultural revolution in depth.

Collective Leadership and Unity of The Leading Core

Cadres at the grass-roots level and leading cadres at all levels act according to this teaching of Chairman Mao: **"The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'. A Party committee has ten to twenty members; it is like a squad in the army, and the secretary is like the 'squad leader'. . . . To fulfil its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full. To be a good 'squad leader', the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly. . . . If the 'squad members' do not march in step, they can never expect to lead tens of millions of people in fighting and construction. . . ."**

Chairman Mao also says: **"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our**

various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause.”

In work they stress collective leadership and pay attention to strengthening the unity of the leading core. At the No. 1 Machine-Tool Plant in Chinghai Province, the revolutionary committee holds that only when there is unity of the leading core in a factory can there be unity of all the workers in that factory, and only then can the tasks of revolution and production be fulfilled well. They also agree that there must be collective decisions on important matters and no individual is allowed to act arbitrarily. Their policy is to place different opinions on the table for discussion, and gossiping behind people's backs is forbidden. They encourage mutual help and learning from one another, but forbid mutual attack. Leaders of the revolutionary mass organizations learn from old cadres' rich experience in struggle, help them to see their past mistakes and encourage them to take new responsibilities. Old cadres learn from the revolutionary spirit of the young revolutionary rebels, describe their own experience in struggle to the young rebels, and explain the methods of work.

Constant ideological remoulding is the method used in strengthening unity among the members of the leading core. They place high demands on themselves in taking the lead and setting the pace both in work and in study, and strive to set a good example in plain living and hard work and in fighting self-interest and fostering devotion to public interest.

Fighting Self and Repudiating Revisionism Together With the Masses

It is generally accepted that to remould people's world outlook through fighting self and repudiating revisionism is the key to establishing a correct basis for the individual cadre—that of being a servant of the people and a willing pupil of the masses. It is the key to the establishment of a relationship of mutual support, mutual confidence and close co-operation between new and old cadres and between the higher and lower levels.

Rectification campaigns are often conducted by the revolutionary committees, and the leaders of the revolutionary mass organizations and young Red Guards sometimes participate in them. During these campaigns there is criticism and self-criticism against any bourgeois influence among them.

Wang Ming-fei, a leading political cadre of the old Municipal Party Committee of Tsingtao, recently said: "There is nothing fearful about old age. What is fearful is political degeneration. A few years ago I became a high official who received a big salary and I swagged around so that the gap between the masses and myself grew wider and wider. I no longer sought to make political progress, and the idea of doing less work, living longer and enjoying my late years in comfort grew on me. I was comfortably going revisionist. Chairman Mao reminded us that we must carry the revolution through to the end and not stop half-way. Now I'm studying with the young people. It's made me

feel young again. That is how a revolutionary should always feel— young, regardless of his age."

Old and new cadres at the Kweiyang Electric Motor Plant made a serious study of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and reached the conclusion that to maintain close ties with the masses, it is imperative to go among the masses in the "fight self, repudiate revisionism" campaign and put oneself under the supervision of the masses. They attend classes for the study of Chairman Mao's works with the masses, and expose and criticize their own selfish ideas. Wherever they take part in physical labour, they join with the masses in fighting their own "self-interest." They fight self-interest at their workshop meetings, and at meetings of the entire factory. They publicly expose their own selfish ideas and tell others how they intend to overcome them. In heart-to-heart talks with people they also fight self-interest, frankly admitting their own thoughts based on self-interest and seeking people's help in combating them.

They are carrying on ceaseless revolution, constantly remoulding their world outlook in the revolutionary interest of the proletariat so as to prevent revisionism and smash the idle dreams of the class enemies who vainly hope for the degeneration of China's third or fourth generation and, thus they guarantee that China's political colour will never change.

The new kind of relationship growing up between cadres and masses is indicative of the excellent situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The revolutionary masses are ideologically aroused. In every field of activity, they are learning to use Mao Tse-tung's thought in solving problems. Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are steadily maturing, and the ranks of the cadres are being purified. As a result of all this, the collective economy has been greatly consolidated, production is leaping ahead and our socialist motherland is more stable and more powerful.

Of all the characteristics of the present excellent situation in China, most outstanding and fundamental are the fearlessness of the people and the communist spirit generated by selflessness. The masses fear nothing. They are fully confident that armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, they can overcome any obstacle or difficulty on their way forward. With the growing comradeship in the revolutionary relationship between cadres and masses the militant unity between the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and the hundreds of millions of Chinese people has grown stronger in their common aim to destroy what is bourgeois and foster what is proletarian. As the workers of Shanghai say, "Let the class enemy tremble and howl in despair, we'll make the leap, as Chairman Mao has said, from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom, and, under the brilliant guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, go forward from victory to victory."

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Steel Mill Director Regains Workers' Trust

CHEN TA-TUNG, former director of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works, is one of the many revolutionary cadres who have tempered themselves in China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

As the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao have many times pointed out, the overwhelming majority of our cadres are good or relatively good. In the great cultural revolution, only the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road ought to be overthrown. Those cadres who made mistakes but are still revolutionary are being helped back to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through mass criticism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The veteran cadres made contributions in the past but they must not rest on their laurels. They should strive to temper themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and make new contributions."**

He has also said: **"Solve the problem of relations between the higher and lower levels effectively and harmonize relations between cadres and the masses. From now on, cadres should go in turn to the lower levels and see what's happening; they should persist in the mass line, always consult the masses and be their pupils. In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."**

Acting on Chairman Mao's instructions, many leading revolutionary cadres have gone deep among the revolutionary masses to join them in the mass criticism and repudiation of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and to examine, in the course of mass struggle, their own past mistakes.

As director as well as, later, Party secretary of the mill for the past ten years and more, Chen Ta-tung had committed many mistakes, some of them fairly serious. He had followed the revisionist line in factory management pushed by China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai and, during the early period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, had carried out the bourgeois reactionary line and suppressed the revolutionary masses. However, over the years as a whole he has maintained his political integrity. In his long years of revolutionary work he has in the main been diligent, active and responsible in his attitude. The

revolutionary workers of his mill held that, given active help, he could return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After Chen Ta-tung made his first appearance before the masses to criticize his own past mistakes, he tried to correct his faults by "making a self-examination behind closed doors." This, however, proved of no avail. To help him correct his faults, the proletarian revolutionaries decided that he must be placed in the fire of mass struggle and helped to return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through the masses exposing and criticizing his errors and laying bare his soul.

"High temperatures make fine steel," said the revolutionary masses. Capitalist and revisionist poison in one's head can be eliminated only in the fire of mass struggle, just as impurities are burnt out in making steel.

Chen Ta-tung went through some 30 criticism meetings. In the course of acute mental ideological struggles he began to see the seriousness of his past mistakes.

The revolutionary workers then had him study Chairman Mao's works with them to help him understand what is the socialist road and what is the capitalist road, what Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is and what the bourgeois reactionary line is.

Such help greatly raised the level of Chen Ta-tung's understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought and heightened his determination to fight self-interest and to make revolution consciously. Later, the several self-criticisms he made were on the whole considered satisfactory by the masses.

During the time he was being criticized, Chen Ta-tung was given temporary work. This he did well and willingly, and on his own initiative, he examined his mistakes before the masses.

On one occasion, the proletarian revolutionaries criticized him for chasing after profits only and neglecting the factor of man. Chen Ta-tung accepted this criticism and went to the workshops to make a self-criticism of this mistake before the workers there. At the same time, he encouraged the masses to propose measures for strengthening political and ideological work in the plant.

"We really got to know Chen Ta-tung through those series of criticism meetings, big and small," said the revolutionary workers. "And at the same time, those meetings gave Chen Ta-tung the opportunity to

show the revolutionary masses where he really stood." Such criticism and self-criticism laid a good foundation for the establishment of a provisional organ of power based on the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination.

Following this, differences of opinion arose during discussions on the make-up of the revolutionary committee. Some people held that since Chen Ta-tung had returned to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line he should head the committee. Others were afraid of the possibility of him taking revenge once he was again in the leading post. Chen Ta-tung himself was not very willing either. He was thinking that the person holding the leading position bore the heaviest responsibility and, as such, was often the first target of criticism.

When members of the unit of the People's Liberation Army working in the plant heard of these ideological problems, they pointed out that this, in the final analysis, was a reflection of self-interest.

A short-term course for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought was started up, and together, the proletarian revolutionaries and Chen Ta-tung studied Chairman Mao's "the three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — and relevant instructions given by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's Thought

A People's Cadre of a New Type

SINCE being elected member of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Wang Yin-o, a young woman cadre, is being praised as a good servant of the people for the way she has faithfully observed Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Remain one of the common people while serving as an official."

This young woman is also deputy instructor of a people's militia battalion in her village, Chitsun in Hsinhsien County, Shansi Province, and because of her persistence in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, she was elected a delegate to the congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works recently convened in Peking by the Peking Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

She is one of a huge number of young cadres who have come to the fore during China's great proletarian cultural revolution, young people boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and with close ties with the masses.

New Test

Last May, as one of the specially invited members of the Shansi provincial study delegation, Wang Yin-o was in Peking. On May Day, on the Tien An Men

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they brought into the open and fought against their selfish ideas. Chen Ta-tung came to see and admitted that his lack of courage showed that bourgeois, selfish thinking was again cropping up in his mind. He then pledged himself to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and foster **utter devotion to others without any thought of self** and be ready to shoulder the heaviest responsibilities.

At the end of the course, those revolutionary workers who had had misgivings declared that since they were not making revolution for personal ends and since Chen Ta-tung had returned to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they should trust him and give him power and support.

At the beginning Chen Ta-tung worked gingerly on the revolutionary committee. This was noticed by the leading members of the proletarian revolutionary mass organizations. They encouraged him to follow Chairman Mao's line closely and urged him not to be so timid. They also called on the revolutionary masses to give him their fullest support as long as his leadership conformed to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

There is no danger of losing one's bearings so long as one follows Chairman Mao's line on the one hand, and keeps oneself in close contact with the masses on the other, this is the conclusion that Chen Ta-tung has drawn from the lessons of his past mistakes.

rostrum, our great leader Chairman Mao received the whole delegation and shook hands with each of its members. They also had the honour of being photographed with him.

News of this great event brought joy to the village. When Wang Yin-o returned home, poor and lower-middle peasants and militiamen flocked in to greet her. Everyone wanted to be first to see their comrade who had been so recently with Chairman Mao. Everyone wanted to listen to her happy news of Chairman Mao's excellent health. Everyone was eager to shake hands with someone who had clasped the hands of Chairman Mao.

There were a few who were apprehensive that the honour might have gone to her head. "She is now a provincial revolutionary committee member; who knows whether she'll deign to acknowledge us?"

But their misgivings were groundless. The young woman leader arrived, wearing her everyday, well-worn clothes and carrying a satchel filled with Chairman Mao's works. She was happy to be among them again and first greetings over, hurried to call on other poor and lower-middle peasants. She was very busy until late at night attending to many affairs, but the

next morning she was up early: the first villager out working in the fields that day.

Wang Yin-o proved herself to be a staunch fighter during the great proletarian cultural revolution. She took the lead in rebelling against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought she defied every hardship and difficulty to withstand every kind of persecution by the bourgeois reactionary line. With the aid of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung she won one victory after another.

This ordinary young woman from a poor family, who is now a member of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, has become even more modest than before in maintaining close contact with the masses. She is constantly studying the teachings of Chairman Mao: **"All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people."** **"The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."**

One day just as Wang Yin-o was setting off for a meeting in town, a car of the People's Liberation Army unit was going to return to its town headquarters from her village. Needless to say, it would have been easier and more comfortable to travel the twenty kilometres by car, but Wang Yin-o found a pretext to decline the driver's invitation to "jump in." Thanking him, she got on her bicycle and pedalled into town. A provincial revolutionary committee member can certainly take a car when going on public business, but this young woman leader thought: "If a person in authority thinks much about comfort then she will show less concern with the revolution. Behaving in this way would mean switching on the green light for bourgeois ideology."

When Wang Yin-o attended meetings last year, she spent her pocket money buying copies of Chairman Mao's works, portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao badges to present to the villagers back home. Everyone was deeply moved when they received her priceless gifts.

Wang Yin-o always maintains: "One's reputation is due to Chairman Mao's teachings and any success is of the masses' making. My duty is to serve the people as best I can." She is such a modest leader that she does not display her citations or newspaper photographs of herself in her room. She never mentions her many good deeds.

This is by no means an insignificant thing. It is very often through the loop-hole of such "trifles" that a man degenerates, hit by "sugar-coated bullets." The building of an iron bastion against revisionism has to be paid for by tireless effort.

An Ordinary Peasant

Chairman Mao has said: **"It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective**

productive labour. . . . This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." Wang Yin-o carefully studied these teachings of Chairman Mao again and again. "I will remain an ordinary labourer all my life," she silently vowed.

After taking on the work of leadership, she worked still harder with the masses in the fields, no matter what the weather or how difficult, strenuous or dirty the task might be.

One night last August, an urgent appeal to prevent a flood was broadcast through the village. Wang Yin-o was well aware that a break in the dyke could ruin hundreds of hectares of crops. Tools in hand, she rushed to the scene of the trouble.

There was a heavy rain storm and the river was surging high. Wang Yin-o jumped fearlessly into the water together with many other militiamen and People's Liberation Army soldiers who were staying at that time in the village. Working hard, they built an embankment to divert the flood-waters into the irrigation ditches.

The people in the river were shivering, but they loudly chorused again and again the two stirring quotations from Chairman Mao:

"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

"Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)."

Those words gave fresh strength and spirit to Wang Yin-o. and she redoubled her efforts against the flood. She was in the water for five hours. Several times she was swept off her feet but the moment she was helped up she stubbornly continued the battle.

One in Heart With the Masses

Chairman Mao has taught us that: We must **"solve the problems facing the masses — food, shelter and clothing, fuel, rice, cooking oil and salt, sickness and hygiene, and marriage. In short, all the practical problems in the masses' everyday life should claim our attention."**

Acting according to this teaching, Wang Yin-o seldom thought of herself but was much concerned about others. She helped people mend torn cotton-padded clothes and do their washing. She showed concern for the peasants' livelihood — their food, housing and clothing.

When militiawoman Chou Teh-chen contracted arthritis and was unable to move about, Wang Yin-o spent money she had saved by frugal living to buy medicine to help her comrade and encouraged her to

study Mao Tse-tung's thought the better to combat her disease.

She gave great attention to everybody's political progress. A village militiaman, Hou Chih-ming could not get his mind set on farming after he graduated from junior middle school. Wang Yin-o did all she could to persuade him to work better, but with little result. Going over Chairman Mao's works to find guidance, she found the following passage: **"Our comrades must understand that ideological remoulding involves long-term, patient and painstaking work, and they must not attempt to change people's ideology, which has been shaped over decades of life, by giving a few lectures or by holding a few meetings."**

That showed her that she must be patient in helping the youngster raise his political level. She gave him two of Chairman Mao's works, *Serve the People* and *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and made opportunities to work and study with him. She patiently helped him cultivate the noble spirit of Chang Szu-teh and Norman Bethune, to fight self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest. Gradually the youngster came to realize his own mistakes and finally at a study meeting of the militia battalion he declared that he was determined to live and work all his life in the countryside and would conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works and actively propagate the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Bold in Fighting Self-Interest

Chairman Mao recently instructed us to **"fight self, repudiate revisionism."** Wang Yin-o came to realize

that the fiercer and the deeper one fights against self-interest the more closely one follows Chairman Mao and links oneself with the masses.

With vivid memories of Chairman Mao's teaching to **"serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses,"** this young woman leader often makes self-criticisms of her own ideas and deeds.

One night when there was a film show, the cooks found there was still much to do before they could go. In this difficulty, Wang Yin-o lent them a hand. But after helping them a while, the thought crossed her mind, "why not finish things up after the show?" She realized on the instant that this thought was self-interest, and that it showed her indifference to her comrades and to the work. She conquered this selfish idea by persisting in finishing all the jobs left to do in the kitchen.

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently said: **"Solve the problem of relations between the higher and lower levels effectively and harmonize relations between cadres and the masses. From now on, cadres should go in turn to the lower levels and see what's happening; they should persist in the mass line, always consult the masses and be their pupils. In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."**

Wang Yin-o is determined to carry out this latest instruction, to be a pupil of the masses, a servant of the people and closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all her life.

(Continued from p. 5.)

guidance and Mao Tse-tung's thought inspire all those who wish to build a new society." In conclusion he shouted "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" and "Glory belongs to the Chinese people! Long live the militant friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali!"

Chang Tzu-chuan, head of the Chinese exhibition delegation, in his speech at the opening ceremony gave an account of the tremendous successes of the Chinese people in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself. He paid tribute to the remarkable successes of the

Malian people under the leadership of President Modibo Keita in their fight against imperialism, in safeguarding their national independence and in building up their country. He concluded his speech by wishing Sino-Malian friendship continual strengthening and development.

After the ceremony, the Presidents of Mali and the Congo (B) and the other guests visited the exhibition with great interest. At the end of their visit, the two Presidents wrote their impressions in the visitors' book. President Modibo Keita wrote that the exhibition "is a brilliant demonstration of the immense and rapid progress scored by the Chinese scientists, technicians, workers and peasants under the guidance of Mao

Tse-tung's great thought of genius, a progress which testifies to the might of this great people, the sincere friend of all other peoples fighting for independence. The people of Mali happily wish success to the exhibition." President Mas-samba-Debat wrote: "After the Chinese exhibition in Brazzaville in 1965, this exhibition in Bamako which I have just seen today gives me the impression of a more and more convincing progress scored by the People's Republic of China. China owes its successes to the great thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung who has mobilized the 700 million Chinese people on to the road of honour and socialism. Long live the People's Republic of China! Long live Chairman Mao!"

Hsinhua Personnel Unwarrantedly Expelled by Reactionary Burmese Government Return To Peking

Three staff members of the Rangoon branch of the Hsinhua News Agency, who had been unwarrantedly expelled from Burma by the reactionary Burmese Government, received a warm welcome when they returned to Peking by plane on January 29. The three were Teng Wen-chi, Li Cheng-yi and Liu Teh-chin. At the airport, representatives of Hsinhua's proletarian revolutionaries presented them with Chairman Mao badges and copies of the treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Raising their arms, the welcomers shouted: "We strongly protest against the persecution and unwarranted expulsion of the staff members of the Hsinhua branch in Rangoon by the reactionary Burmese Government!" "The reactionary Burmese Government, which follows U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism in opposing China, will come to no good end!" "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples!" and "Long

live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

On January 23, the Chinese Embassy in Burma sent a note of strong protest to the Burmese Foreign Ministry, pointing out that the reactionary Burmese Government's unwarranted expulsion of Hsinhua personnel was another serious step taken to further worsen relations between China and Burma and a grave provocation against the Chinese people.

The note cited facts to show that the reactionary Burmese Government, in unjustifiably expelling the Hsinhua personnel, was deliberately creating a fresh anti-China incident and stirring up a new anti-China and anti-Chinese wave. The note said: "In the course of their work in Burma, the personnel of the Rangoon branch of the Hsinhua News Agency have all along striven to promote the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Burma and strictly observed the agreement concluded by the Chinese and Burmese news agencies."

The note warned the Burmese Government in all seriousness and said: "Those who tail after U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism

in opposing China will definitely come to no good end. The more flagrant their performance, the more disastrous their defeat. If you continue to slide down the anti-China and anti-Chinese road, you will inevitably end in complete defeat."

The Hsinhua News Agency issued a statement on January 26 strongly protesting against the reactionary Burmese Government. It said: "The inveterate hatred displayed by the reactionary Burmese Government for the Hsinhua News Agency shows that it fears the truth and the thorough exposure of its reactionary features of opposing communism and the people, of currying favour with the United States and colluding with the Soviet Union in opposing China, and of selling out Burmese national interests. However, bayonets can never block the truth and no devil's claws can shut out the sun. Those who follow the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists in opposing China will surely come to no good end. The actions of the Burmese Government can only expose its reactionary nature still more nakedly to the peoples of China and Burma and the people of the whole world, and accelerate its doom."

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 11, No. 6
Feb. 9, 1968

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Sees Model Peking Opera

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Offer Warmest Congratulations on New and Great Victories in Vietnam's War Against U.S. Aggression — Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen Yi Receive Vietnamese Ambassador and the Acting Head of S.V.N.F.L. Permanent Mission to China

Premier Chou En-lai's Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho

Hailing the Great New Spring Victory of the South Vietnamese People — *Renmin Ribao* editorial
People of Asia, Strengthen Solidarity to Defeat U.S. Imperialism's Schemes of Aggression — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

What Kosygin Was Up to in India — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee Founded
New Upsurge in Campaign to "Support the Army, Cherish the People"

Warmly Hail Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Southern Yemen — *Renmin Ribao* editorial

China and Southern Yemen Sign Agreement on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

5	The Indonesian Reactionaries Owe the Chinese People a New Blood Debt — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	15
	Frenzied Persecution of Overseas Chinese in West Kalimantan	16
	Rectifying Party Organization and Strengthening Party Building — A Tremendous Victory in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution — <i>Zeri i Popullit</i>	17
6	Mao Tse-tung's Thought Lights the Whole World	19
7	Revolutionary Soviet People Will Rise Up to Overthrow Reactionary Rule of Kremlin's New Tsars	21
7	The New Tsars in the Soviet Union Can Never Cover Up Their Hideous Features — Shih Chieh-hung	23
	Mao Tse-tung's Thought Widespread in Africa: Africa's Revolutionary People Unmask Renegade Features of Soviet Revisionists as Accomplices of Imperialism	25
9	"Renmin Ribao" Commentaries	27
10	Iron-Clad Proof of U.S. Imperialism's Espionage and Aggression	30
11	New Revolutionary Relations Between Cadres and the Masses	32
13	Great Cultural Revolution in Progress: Steel Mill Director Regains Workers' Trust	35
14	A People's Cadre of a New Type	36

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

Vols. I-IV

Volume I contains 17 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-27) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-37).

Now available in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian, Burmese, Indonesian and Vietnamese.

Volume II contains 40 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings covering the period from the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in July 1937 to the repulse of Chiang Kai-shek's second anti-Communist onslaught in May 1941.

Now available in Chinese, English, French and Burmese.

Volume III contains 31 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the period from March 1941 to the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan in August 1945.

Now available in Chinese, English and Burmese.

Volume IV contains 70 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the period from August 1945 to September 1949.

Now available in Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian and Burmese.

22.2 × 15.2 cm.

Cloth or pliable cardboard cover with dust-jacket

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China